PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,202.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
14th Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
21st „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
12th „	ARABIA	7903		
19th „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th „	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6525
9th „	OCEANA	6610		
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	7900
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 1st September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
ARMAND BRIC	6,368	Guionnet	3rd Oct, 1907
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st „ „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT.	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	13th Sept. 1907
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT.	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
			1907.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	P. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
* BRITANNIA	E. J. Garrick	3069	16th „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	6091	4th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne, R.N.R.	9194	16th „

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 181
Bombay to Port Said . . . . . Rs. 413
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 576
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . . Rs. 6 8
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . . . Rs. 653
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs. 793
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . . Rs. 997
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 1038

* Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 80 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamers between Karachi and Bombay
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 16th Sept.	11 a. m.	P. D & C.°
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 12th Sept.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 13th Sept.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 16th Sept., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Sept., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,368 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

9th September, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA:

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERNER	5361	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4252	M. Dabcovich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

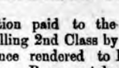
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA. AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2891	M. Tisac	20th Sept.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	20th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
				1907
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	...	15th Sept.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th Sept.	25th Sept.
YEDOSHI MARU	...	...	2nd Oct.	10th Oct.
HIOGUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik.	16th Oct.	27th Oct.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	23rd Oct	6th Nov.
MOYORO MARU	...	....	5th Nov.	17th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

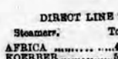
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Nawari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
*KAISER	2731	Von-Holdt	19th Sept 1907.
†REICHSTAG	2363	Ihle	30th Sept „

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also Cargo and Passengers for Cape Ports.
† Reichstag will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 15TH JULY, 1907.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Mail Editions when available, are supplied on the following terms:—The price varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1, and higher for very old issues, if available.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,760,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£39,223,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

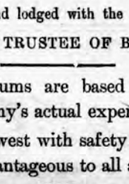
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.



FIRE LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars,

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET. 42/48, *Church Gate Street.* BOMBAY

AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR

THE BEST

GRAND AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS

SPECIALLY BUILT

FOR THE CLIMATE OF

INDIA.

HIRE OR CASH

DEFERRED PAYMENT—SYSTEM

FULL DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

LIPTON'S TEAS

FRAGRANT REFRESHING

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS

SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.

(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.

BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS, OPPOSITE VICTORIA Ddocks.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

BENGER'S

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MORE than 170 Military and Naval Messes, 120 Clubs and a large number of Officers and the leading Civilians in all parts of India and Burma now purchase their Wines, &c., from us. We import only from the Leading Wine Shippers and Merchants in Europe, and purchase at special trade rates.

Samples and Price List on application.

PHIPSON AND CO.,
WINE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
„ 4 „ „ pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO, LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BOLLINGER 1900 VINTAGE

EXTRA QUALITY

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.

SOLE AGENTS:
PHIPSON AND Co.,
BOMBAY.

RASH FOLLOWED A VACCINATION

Little Girl's Whole Body Covered—Watery Matter Formed, Then Scabs—Could Not Rest Night or Day—Suffered Three Years—At Last

USED CUTICURA AND THAT CURED HER

"My little girl had rashes coming on her at times like nettle rash, since she had vaccination on her arm. They would rise at times and she would do nothing but scratch them until they bled. She could not rest at night or day when they were on her. It was a pity to see her. I spent a lot with doctors and could not get rid of the rash, so one of the neighbors told me to try Cuticura. The rashes were all over her except the face. You know they were hard like a stone first, and then they would fill with water, and then turn into a great scab. She suffered with the ailment for three years and we used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and they did clear it. We bathed her twice a day with Cuticura Soap and we used one box of Cuticura Ointment. The doctor gave medicine for a while, but it did no good, and we left the doctor and used Cuticura, and that did cure her. I am very much pleased to tell you of the cure, and can recommend the Cuticura Remedies to everybody, and wish I had known about them sooner. Evan John Thomas, Penalita Terrace, Ystrad Mynach, via Cardiff, Wales, Feb. 1, 1906."

INSTANT RELIEF

From Eczema in a Single Application of Cuticura.

The great Skin Cure, preceded by a warm bath with Cuticura Soap. This treatment, when followed in the severer forms with mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent Pills, affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy cure in the most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes, and inflammations of skin and scalp, from infancy to age. A single set is often sufficient to cure. Cuticura Remedies are guaranteed absolutely pure under United States Food and Drugs Act.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; Russia, Perrein (Aptéka), Moscow; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

32-p Post-free. Cuticura Booklet, 44 pages.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inserted. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 117,50,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100.00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sub-instrs).	Foochow.
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NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. "ARCADIA," from JAPAN, CHINA STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and REQUESTED to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their goods landed at "D&E" Shed, Prince's Dock

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

THE RACE SPECIAL TRAINS will, subject to the usual conditions, run from Victoria Terminus to Poona and back on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1907, at the usual Timings, namely :—

2nd Class Special, departure at 11-25
1st Class Special, departure at 12 0

In case the passengers offering are insufficient to warrant both trains being run, only one train will run at 12-0 hours.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th, 13th and 14th instant, being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th, 13th and 14th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Off Secretary and Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VASONJI AMULAKH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a partner in the Firm of VASONJI NATHA & Co., lately carried on business as Chemists and Druggists, resided at the time of his death in Hamam Gully, outside the Fort, deceased.

BAI SAKARBAI, widow of the said deceased VASONJI AMULAKH, residing at Ganeshwady, without the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of Hasimendas alias Gulabo and said Kalu, the minor sons of the deceased, until one of them attains majority ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS having any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir LOUIS P. RUSSELL, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay foresaid, this Fourth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.
A. M. KAJIJI.

The Seal of the High Court Bombay.

The 4th day of September, 1907.

MESSRS. HIRALAL AND CO,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1907.

ISSUE OF RUPEES FIFTEEN LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rs. 15 LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (*f*) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board,

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested,

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 24th September, 1907, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay, at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7 Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application ; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1907.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1907, at the time of issue of Debentures.

9 The deposit of 3 per cent., will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1907.

10 Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan. They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (standard time) on the 24th September, 1907, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust

11 Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board, Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (3) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 1,50,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY, 27TH AUGUST, 1907.

POONA SEASON.

THIS is to Notify that the "Bombay Gazette" may be obtained from

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The Coward in Eden. By Vincent Brown.
A Study in Shadows. By William J. Locke.
The Cardinal's Secret. By Garrett Mill.
Horridge of Reality Swamp. By William Hay.
Me and Myn. By S. R. Crockett.
Doctor Burton. By A. C. Gunter.
The Three Comrades. By Gustav Frenssen.
Needles and Pins. By Justin Huntly McCarthy.
The Message. By A. J. Dawson.
Personal Opinions. By "Rita."
Joseph Vance. By William de Morgan.
The Man of the World. By Antonio Fogazzaro.
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Where Love Leads. By Charles Garvice.
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Merry Garden. By "Q."
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The Privateers. By H. B. Marriott Watson.
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We are giving the prices of some articles below by which you will be sure enough :—

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Thomson's Corsets ...	...per pair	1 0
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A proved preventive of all insect bites.

For Residents and Travellers in the East where the mosquito makes life unbearable.

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Now in its 3rd year at the St. James' Theatre, London.

THURS., 12th ,, —The Private Secretary.
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Time and prices as usual.
Plan now open at ROSE & CO.

FANCY BAZAAR AT ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDRA.

A FANCY BAZAAR will be held in St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, in aid of the Orphanage, on the 8th SEPTEMBER, and will remain open to the end of the month.

The following articles will be exposed for sale :—Fancy Work of every description in crewel applique and hand-painting such as cosies, sachets, table centers, cushions, etc.

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SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TO CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

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THE Bombay Gazette.

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In Time for PUNJAB, CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

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THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

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OUR NEW DOMESTIC SENSATIONAL STORY.

CONTAINS GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS OF LONDON LIFE AND SCENES, AND A STRONG LOVE INTEREST WITH THRILLING EPISODES.

IT IS WRITTEN BY

ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

AND IS ENTITLED

SCARLET TOWN.

COMMENCED IN OUR COLUMNS ON SEPT. 2ND.

We have pleasure in introducing to our readers this new story which gives us many vivid pictures of present day life and manners in the great city of London. We are invited to see the rich and the poor, and the contrast between the two is well portrayed. Sir Roger Enderby, the hero, is a well-to-do gentleman of easy birth and manners. Ruth Lovatt, the heroine, daughter of a wealthy factory owner, is a direct contrast to the man who loves her. Beauty, wealth and position are hers, but she recks little of these things. Her heart bleeds for those to whose toil she owes all her comfort. Her father is known for a hard man, one who grinds the face of the poor. But Ruth engages in many a mission of tender mercy among them. It is in this way that she meets with Mary Paradyne, who, having forsaken all at the call of duty, stands in strong contrast to the other women of the story, notably Vanna Neal, a woman of wealth and influence, of whose past the world knows nothing, and supposes to be a widow. But unawares to herself, she is really under the thumb of Montague Morrison, a wealthy financier, who, up to a certain point, has done all her bidding. In due course, however, having become apprised of the death of Vanna Neal's husband, he brings the whole weight of that thumb to bear on the valiant lady, and all her pretty scheming and plotting, which has hitherto been so successful, shivers to pieces.

In this indirect fashion Montague Morrison may be considered as the good, though unknown, friend of Ruth Lovatt. She is not fitted to cope with Dame Fortune on her own account, but her friends and her circumstances fight in her favour.

Another most interesting character is Lady Sabina Ford, sister to Ruth's step-mother. She influences Ruth strongly, and proves to be her best friend and adviser. For a forceful personality on the feminine side, she divides the honours with Mary Paradyne but the latter lacks intuition, and her inability to perceive wherein lies the essential difference between Ruth and herself constitutes her a poor adviser, although a good friend.

Among the men the strongest, and in some senses the strongest, character, is Hal Cope, who comes to London thirsting for vengeance. With a view to utilising his services, he has picked up a wretched little gutter-snipe, whose criminal instincts are inborn needing only a little fostering to spring to the light of day. But even he, falling once more under the powerful influence of love, has the wild beast within him tamed, and lays down his life at the last for his love.

The varying fortunes of Sir Roger and Ruth Lovatt will be watched with interest by our readers, and to them we commend the perusal of this charmingly-written story.

READ :

SCARLET TOWN.

BY

ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW.

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Address full particulars to Box No. 1096, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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Third and Fourth Floors for Residence from Rs. 165 to 270.

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FOR HORSES, CATTLE & DOGS.

SEND for sample bottle to BEHAR VETERINARY HOSPITAL, Muzaffarpur, enclosing twelve annas in stamps, which will include postage. State Whether for Horse, Cattle or Dog require.

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HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgage, (deposit of title deeds).

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GOVERNMENT PAPER,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1960 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1,781 tons, Captain H Ulrich, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and 18 cabin and 115 deck passengers.

THE steamer Umsinga, 1,895 tons, Captain W T Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal &c, with a cargo of coal and general, and Mr J Whillock, Mr A A Rodrigue, Mr B Miranda, 3 Natives and 35 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain F Chappel, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, &c brought a general cargo and 19 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Mr Sassoon, Mrs McGilwey, Dr Barrett, and 69 deck.

THE B P and O Co's steamer Arcadia, 3,514 tons, Captain A L Valentine, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Shanghai via intermidiate ports and Colombo, brought. China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr Guzder and Mr Solomon. From Hongkong—Mr Chinoy. From Singapore—Mrs Robertson and child. From Kobe—Mr R C E Johnson. From Colombo—Miss Kae, The Hon Mr and Mrs Fowler, Major Mc E L Kenny, Messrs Jacobsen, Hunter, Ridge, Dumbreek and Malin. From Melbourne— Miss Good. From Cargoe Bay—Mr and Mrs Starrie.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Margarita.....Capt W L Kelly.....Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator...Capt W G Beauchamp.....R I Marine
H I M S Palinurus ....Capt Holloway .....Survey Boat
Three Vermeho Boats .....Royal Navy
R I M S Minto.....Lt Comdr Hardern.....R I Marine

In the stream.

R I M S Hardings ....Comdr G A Rose .....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin .....Comdr H S Black .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...N J F Wilson .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—September 9.

Agapanthus	2866 Davies	W & A Graham & Co
Arcadia	3514 Valentine	P & O Co
Bullamba	1677 Sewell	Basrah 3-9 W M & Co
Baron Fairlie	2,238 Farfor	R Nixon & Co
Capri	2781 Bebito	P & R S N Co
Delhi	4783 Andrews	Shanghai 16-9 P & O Co
Helios	86 Kundsen	Hangkok F F C & Co
Ipswich	613 Wallace	Shah S N Co
Kola	1203 Cole	M M & Co
Lalpoora	2124 Hodgson	M M & Co
Magician	3271 McKee	Dunkirk Killick Nixon & Co
Oriental	3385 Tocquen	P & O Co
Colaboria	3456 Leirand	M M & Co
Shahnoor	753 Foster	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	2566 Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	2751 Davison	Shah S N Co
Shirala	3400 Scott	M M & Co
Shah Ameer	1922 Filling	Shah S N Co
Umballa	3426 Clowser	M M & Co
Umsinga	1895 Miller	R A Willis
Zenna	446 Mohamad	K'chi N F The Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—September 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
F	Stanley Hall	2660	Henderson	L'pool	28-9	K Nixon & Co
K	Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull via K'chi	16-9	F Muir & Co
M	Landarra	2157	Austin	Calcutta	14-9	M M & Co
N	Counsellor	3170	Cowane	N F	29-9	K Nixon & Co
	Mohammadi	1352	Dexter Jedda		21-9	B & P S N Co
		2123	Norwell	Dunkirk	12-9	W & A G & Co

M W D D

	1701	Newby	Jedda	14-9 B & P S N Co

H W P D

	553	Mohamad	B'naga	10-9 Bo S N Co
	643	Ahmed	K'chi	10-9 Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

	3253	Afrey	L'pool	16-9 W & A G & Co
	2698	Wilson	N F	M M & Co
	2969	Mattina	G'noa	15-9 F & R S N Co
	3282	Grovone	Shanghai	17-9 F & R S N Co
	1913	Bon	N F	G Jeewanjee
	2790	Alexanders	Hull	14-9 W & A G & Co
	4295	Tinnis	L'pool	21-9 K Nixon & Co
	2998	Sunnis	London	14-9 P & O Co
		Chappel	N F	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.	From.
			Natal, Aug. 21

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *September 7.* [BOMBAY, *September 8.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	...	...	...
3 do. Rentes	...	...	...
3½ do, Sterling Loan	...	...	...
3½ do. Govt. Securities	...	...	...
Bar Silver in London	...	...	...
Do. do. 3 months' hence	...	...	...
Do. in New York	...	...	...
Exchange on London at Paris	...	...	...
Do. do. do. Berlin	...	...	...
Do. do. do. New York	...	...	...
Discount Bank of England Rate	...	...	...
Do. Short London Bills, 2 months' sight	4½ p. c.	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4½	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½ *	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5½	un	chgd
nterest Day-to-day Loans	1½	un	½
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2½	un	chgd

* Repetition of mutilations in London telegram of 7th Sept.

Cotton Stock in London	21.000	bales.
* " Total *Visible Supply*	1,640,000	"
" " East Indian	267.000	"
" Quantity in Sight New Crop	90.000	"

* Repetition of mutilations in telegram of 7th Sept.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 box Sovs and half Sovs and gold coins	9,903	Aden	Peninsula	O. Heerjee
1 box Sovs and half Sovs and gold coins	6,979	Aden	Peninsula	C. Khushal
1 box Sovs and half Sovs and rupees				

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING. [9TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ...4½ per cent. from 15th Aug.
Bank of Bengal .....3 per cent. " 25th July.
Bank of Bombay.....3 per cent. " 1st Aug.
Bank of Madras .....4 per cent. " 9th July.

Money :—

The market remains very easy. Borrowers at 2½ per cent. per annum for two months fixed.

Exchange :—

The market opened steady at Is. 3 15/16d. T. T. and Is. 3 31/32d. on demand, the Credit rate being firm at Is. 4 7/32d, 3 months' sight only one or two Banks were prepared to buy at that rate for near delivery, others holding out for Is. 4¼d. 3 months' sight. Bills, however, are very scarce in this market, and houses appear unwilling to accept the present high rates for forward bills. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	Is. 3 15/16d.
Demand Draft	Is. 3 31/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight...	Is. 4 7/32d. to Is. 4¼d.
Do. 2 months' sight... ...	Is. 4 15/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—Francs	170
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	139
Hongkong—30 days' sight... ...	164
Yokohama—30 days' sight	150 1/2
Shanghai— 30 days' sight	225 1/2

Government Paper :—

The market opened steady at 97 7/16 for cash and 97½ for the settlement. A moderate business is reported in the bazar, the settlement quotation advancing 1/16 in the course of the morning and probably a further 1/16 in the course of the afternoon; and closing steady at 97 5/16 forward. Calcutta market is also firmer, their opening rates being buyers at 97 5/16 ready and 97 3/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 97-7
1st Settlement	" 97-5

Bullion :—

On Saturday the quotation for ready silver was unchanged at 31 9/16, but the forwrd rate was 1/16 lower at 31⅜. The New York quotation remains at 68¼. Locally the market has remained steady, opening at 80 ex-duty for ready and closing unchanged. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

	Rs	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	80	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	0	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	80	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The "Into Sight" figures of New Crop received to-day are 90,000 bales against 121,000 bales on the 8th September last year.

The "Total Visible Supply" is 1,640,000 bales against 1,100,000 bales last year.

Our market is steady and prices are about Re. 1 higher for New Crop. There is, however, little enquiry on the one hand, while on the other, sellers are by no means keen to operate, and the market is generally awaiting the Bareau Report and its effect on rates at Home.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	283	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...	268 1/2	"
Fine " Nagpur Kamptí ...	241/42	Jany. 08
" " Damangaum Pool-gaum ...	234	
" " Khangaum Akola ...	234	
" " Amraoti ...	224	
" " Muttia ...	211	
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ...	203	
Fine M. G. " ...	213	
" " Bengals ...	205	
" " " ...	207	Dec. 07
" " " ...	210	Nov. 07
Fully Good M. G Bengals ...	197	Jany. 08

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales
Total Imports	2,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June.
6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75
+0·3	+0·3	+0·3	+0·2
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·90	6·83	6·77	6·74	6·75
+0·3	+0·2	+0·2	+0·1	+0·3

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady as under with a small business passing :—

Ready.	Rs.	7 14	0 B. T.
September	Rs.	7 3	0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is firm and we quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	9	0 0
Yellow Gusarat	"	10	6 0

Gingellyseed :—

The market is firmer with a better demand, and prices have advanced as follows :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	53	0 0 Dec.-Jan.
" 75 p. c. ...	"	52	0 0 "
Black Kutni	"	45	8 0 "

Poppyseed :—

The enquiry has fallen off and prices are easier. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	11	10 0

Castorseed :—

	Rs.	30	0 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

	Rs.	30	8 0

Tone—Steady,

Mowraseed— Rs. 5 10 0

Tone—Firm.

Wheat :—

The market is firm owing to scarcity of stocks. We quote :—

White Delhi, Sept.-Oct. ...	Rs.	5	6 0
New White Delhi, April-May ...	Rs.	5	4 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,365
India	64
Indian Specie Bank	48

Mills :—

Central India Mills	2,040
Century	1,700
David	462 1/2
Empress	440
Howard and Bullough	580
Kohinoor...	740
Maneckji Petit	2,360
Standard...	1,250
Textile	1,200
Swadeshi Mills	1,475

Presses :—

Breul's Cawnpore	200
Hingoli	125
New Mofussil	630

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile and Co. ...	135
Bahamankus Manganese ...	24 Premium
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	290
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,110
Marcks and Co	138
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate.	55

Railways :—

Ahmedabad Prantej	557 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	112
Tapti Valley	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	1,857	bales.
Wheat	8,148	cwts.
Linseed	1,689	"
Rapeseed...	1,406	"
Gingellyseed	940	"
Poppyseed	668	"
Groundnuts	272	"
Castorseed	1,632	"
Rice	11,636	"
Myrabollams	17	"
Cottonseed	5,373	"
Mowraseed	1,999	"
Gram	990	"
Joowar	46	"
Maize	Nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 30th Aug., 1907, as compared with the statement of 7th Sept. 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 30. Rs.	Sept. 7. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	96,00,000	96,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	61,14,859	57,11,937
Public Deposits at Branches	55,29,185	49,31,816
Other Deposits	8,81,22,700	9,30,01,461
Post Bills	18,659	14,563
Sundries	18,51,827	18,97,476
	12,12,31,373	12,44,57,255
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,48,31,013	1,49,53,972
Other authorised Securities	18,82,731	22,14,915
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,23,48,208	1,30,41,605
Loans do. do. do.	1,81,66,996	1,82,32,304
Bills discounted and purchased	2,16,26,924	2,20,94,572
Dead Stock	3,28,227	3,29,325
Stamps	3,878	3,809
Bullion	4,44,895	5,98,483
Balances with other Banks	8,25,258	8,06,027
Sundries	1,91,996	1,41,162
Cash	5,07,20,109	5,21,10,781
	12,12,31,373	12,44,57,255

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 26th Aug., 1907, as compared with the statement of 3rd September 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 3. Rs. a. p.	Aug. 13. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,65,00,000 0 0	1,65,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,16,92,885 1 11	1,54,55,812 0 0
Other Deposits, &c.	15,78,62,096 3 10	15,73,14,491 15 7
Bank Post Bills, &c	8,47,035 9 9	11,38,428 6 3
Sundries	13,67,180 13 0	12,84,539 15 10
	14,01,27,197 12 6	21,23,93,282 8 4
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	2,18,74,082 0 0	2,36,52,233 0 0
Other authorised Investments	27,93,085 8 0	26,50,985 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	3,47,10,187 5 1	3,68,74,639 12 3
Accounts of Credit on do.	3,22,73,374 15 10	3,26,82,457 13 0
Bills discounted &c	3,11,20,065 5 6	3,26,07,319 0 4
Balances with other Banks	20,41,606 5 2	16,47,708 0 5
Bullions	....	....
Dead Stock	16,91,123 7 5	16,91,462 13 10
Stamps	13,588 15 0	13,602 4 11
Sundries	3,09,380 3 1	2,67,369 2 7
	11,68,35,716 1 1	19,15,87,863 8 5
Cash &c., at Head Office	9,45,75,881 11 5	9,08,05,018 15 11
Do. at Branches		
	21,14,01,597 12 6	21,23,93,882 8 4

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	9,23,875	Decrease
Do. at Branches	2,79,048	Increase
Other Deposits	5,10,763	Decrease
Post Bills	44,845	Increase
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,14,167	Decrease
Loans	6,63,696	Increase
Accounts of Credit	2,92,117	Do.
Mercantile Bills	2,77,998	Do.
Cash at Head Office	2,29,943	Decrease
Do. at Branches	1,56,004	Increase

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING R. V. R.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

208—Detail for the week ending Saturday, the 14th instant :—
Tuesday the 10th—" M " Coy parade on company parade ground at 5-15 p m
Dress—Drill Order Uniform.
II—" I " Coy parade at 4-15 p m on company parade ground.
Dress—Drill Order Uniform.
III—" L " Coy parade at 4-45 p m on company parade ground.
IV—Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 5-30 p m.
Wednesday the 11th—" H " Coy parade at 5-30 p m on company parade ground.
Dress—Drill Order Uniform.
II—Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available from 6 p. m for practice for the Viceroye's Cup Competition.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 3-36 p. m.
Thursday the 12th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m.
II—" L " Coy. Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground.
Dress—Drill Order Uniform.
III—" I " Coy. Parade at 4-15 p.m. on company parade ground.
IV—" M " Coy. Parade at 5-15 p. m. on company parade ground.
Friday, the 13th—" K " Coy. John Connon School Parade at 5-30 p. m. on company parade ground.
Dress—Drill Order Uniform.
II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head Quarters at 7 p. m. Dress—Mufti.
III—Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available from 6 p. m. for practice for the Viceroy's Cup Competition.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 3-36 p. m.
Saturday the 14th—" H " Coy, Parade at 7-30 a. m. on company parade ground.
Subject for all companies during the week, pages 115 to 125 Training Manuals, appendix 1905.
207—School of Arms—Is is notified for information that the Battalion School of Arms will open at the YMO Association To-day on Tuesday the 10th instant. Hours of attendance 6-30 to 8-30 p m. Entrance by the side gate leading direct to the Gymnasium.
208 Staff—1st Class Sergt—Instr S Briffit having been discharged to pension on the 9th instant is struck off the strength of the Battalion from that date.

A. J. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. R. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, R. V. A.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

389 PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 10th September, at 5-30 p.m., to be followed by a Dance.
Dress—Members attending must be in uniform (e.g.), Mess Dress or Khaki.

* * * *

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt. R. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

1. There will be Drill for Recruits in the Town Hall compound to-day Tuesday the 10th instant from 6 p.m.
2. There will be a ride out to-morrow Wednesday morning, the 11th instant (Bank Holiday).
Rendezvous at the Queen's Statue at Fort, at 7 a.m.
Dress—Khaki without Arms, Hunting Saddles and Bridle.
3. The Corps will furnish an Escort to Sir Sydenham Clarke on the occasion of his landing on Friday 13th October at 6 a.m.
Dress—White tunic, blue pantaloons, black knee boots, and white helmets.

H. S. SIMPSON, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SIMPSON—September 2, at 25 Park Road, Barrackpur, the wife of A. B. Simpson, of a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

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JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO GITTES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h., 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 47m.; High water, 0-32m., 0-47s.; Low water, 6-25m., 6-51s.
Colaba Land and Mill Company, 42 Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-25 p. m.
Carabiniers (Blue and White Shirts) *vs.* Worcesters (Green and White Shirts).
B. V. Artillery, Annual Prize Distribution, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Anjuman-i-Islam, Annual Meeting, 6 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company—"The Professor's Love Story."
Band at Green's from 8-15 to 10-15 p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, September 11.—Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-25 p.m.: Customs (Maroon and Blue Crown on pockets) *vs.* King's Regiment (Cerise and Royal Blue Halves). Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana A. and B. Teams *vs.* Y. M. C. A. and R. I. M. Dockyard, respectively. Bank Holiday. Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company—"His House in Order." Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 1-8m., 1-19s. Low water, 6-58m., 7-21s.
Thursday, September 12.—Parsi-Presidency Cricket Match at Poona. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-25 p. m: Manchesters (Lincoln Green) *vs.* Telegraph (Blue and Yellow facings). Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company—"The Private Secretary." Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 45m. High water, 1-47m. 1-53s. Low water, 6-58m., 7-21s.
Friday, September 13.—Bank Holiday. Parsi-Presidency Cricket Match at Poona. Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company—"Sherlock Holmes." Cricket in Bombay: Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Islam Gymkhana. Rovers Tournament, R. G. A. Colaba (Dark Blue and Light Blue Stripe) *vs.* 13th Hussars (Blue and White Striped). Sun rises, 6h 26 m., Sun sets, 6h. 44m High water, 2-31m. 2-31s., Low water, 8-7m., 8-33s.
Saturday, September 14.—Parsi New Year's Day. Bank Holiday. Parsi-Presidency Cricket match at Poona. Cricket in Bombay: Bombay Gymkhana A. and B. Teams *vs.* G. I. P. R. and Improvement Trust, respectively. Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company—" A Message from Mars." Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water, 3-24m., 3-18s. Low water, 8-51m., 9-23s.
Sunday, September 15.—16th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water, 4-30m., 4-18s. Low water, 10-8m., 10-34s.
Monday, September 16.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company—" All of a Sudden Peggy." Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 42m. High water, 5-56m., 5-43s. Low water, 0-26s.

THE MAHARANI OF AKALKOTE.—H. H. the Maharani of Akalkote has arrived in Bombay with 35 followers, and is putting up in a bungalow in Pedder Road.

MOTOR LECTURE.—The opening lecture of the Evening Motor Classes, organised by the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, is to be held at No. 20, Queen's Road, at 6 p.m, to-day.

A CHILDISH ATTEMPT.—Mukka Jeewa, a Hindu lad aged 6 years, whilst going across from the foot of Falkland Road Bridge to Tardeo Road yesterday, put his hands on his eyes to see if he could cross the road with his eyes closed. But in the attempt, he ran into a bullock cart and was knocked down. He received slight injuries to his right leg, for which he was treated at the J. J. Hospital.

ACCIDENT TO AN OFFICER.—Lieut. C. Scot of H. M. S. *Laurence*, while being driven along Mayo Road on Sunday night in a hack victoria, stood up in the victoria to direct the driver, when he lost his balance and fell on the road. He was picked up by the driver and Police Havildar No. 1627/A who took him to the E. G. Hospital, where he is detained for treatment.

MUSIC AT THE TAJ MAHAL.—The following programme of music will be played at the Taj Mahal Hotel, under the direction of Mr. L. Saizinger to-day, from 8-15 to 10-15 p. m.

March ...	The Right O'the Line ... Walker
Overture ...	La Souveraine ... Herman
Valse ...	Wiener Luft ... Ziehrer
Intermezzo ...	Anona ... Grey
Selection ...	The Mikado ... Sullivan
Waltz ...	Pluie d'Or ... Waldteufel
Sketch ...	By the Swanee River ... Myddleton
Two-Step ...	At a Georgia Camp Meeting.. Mills

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our correspondent writes :—The prolonged absence of rain has become a source of anxiety in Kathiawar. At many places cotton crops have been damaged by insects. Cotton has been rooted up and wheat and gram sown instead.—A running theft occurred from a train on the Morvi railway four days ago, when two bales of cloth were removed somewhere after leaving Wankaneer station.—The Nuckland fair was held on Friday, when some seven thousand people were gathered together. Nuckland is on the seashore 15 miles from Bhownagar, where Pandeo is said to have washed away his sins. Gariwallas make a very lucrative profit at this time of the year.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. on yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	0
B Mandvi, Dhakla, Comorkhadi and Dongri	4	2	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panas-wadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chow-pati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwaly, 2nd Nag-pada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	1
	0	1	9
Total	5	3	103
Total plague deaths to date	140,978		
Same date last year		3	134

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
4	5

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	45	39	0
B	64	183	6
C	68	86	1
D	18	2	0
E	142	82	0
F & G	42	5	1
Total to-date..	499	899	8
Total rats killed			906

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CLAIMS UNDER MORTGAGE.

In the High Court, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of, in appeal, a suit instituted by the original plaintiff and appellant, Nurundappa, against Shivappa and another, original defendants and respondents. Mr. Robertson with Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Mr. Jayakar with Mr. A. H. Sumitra. Plaintiff sued to recover possession of the plaint property under usufructuary mortgage. Defendant No. 1, the original owner of the property, had mortgaged it to one Fakirappa, under a simple mortgage bond. According to the plaintiff's case, the defendant conveyed the land to the plaintiff and undertook to pay off the prior incumbrance, from the consideration received for the conveyance, and to hand over the mortgage deed to the plaintiff. The prior mortgagee, however, had refused to accept the amount tendered to him and, as the plaint alleged, the two defendants were, in collusion, retaining possession. Defendant No. 1 resisted the claim on the ground that, according to the contract between the parties, plaintiff was bound to pay him Rs. 2,000 for the purpose of redeeming Fakirappa, but had not done so. Defendant No. 2 represented that he was tenant under defendant No. 1. The Subordinate Judge of Gadag dismissed the suit on the ground that plaintiff had failed to perform his part of the contract. In appeal, the District Judge of Dharwar confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decree, an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and the case coming on for hearing, their Lordships observed that the lower Appellate Court had dismissed the plaintiff's suit upon the ground that he did not fulfill his part of the contract. The question whether that Court was right or not depended upon the real nature of the document. If it is a contract, then the finding of the lower Appellate Court must be accepted as conclusive. If, on the other hand, it is not a contract but a completed conveyance in the nature of a mortgage or lease, then there is a transfer of the interest to the defendant. All that defendant can claim, in that event, is the money which he was entitled to receive as consideration for the transaction under the terms of the document and, on the other hand, the plaintiff would *prima facie* be entitled to possession. The terms of the document are open to no ambiguity. They are not the terms of a mere agreement. The document purports expressly to transfer the interest of the executant by way of mortgage for a period of 40 years. That removes the transaction beyond the domain of a mere contract, as to which no doubt the law is that where one party had broken or failed to perform his part of it, the other party is entitled to treat it as rescinded and to claim damages. Here, by virtue of the document, plaintiff became entitled to possession for 40 years, unless there is anything in its terms to show that the payment of Rs. 2,000 within a particular time was a condition precedent to the accrual of any right to possession in the plaintiff. There is nothing in the document to show that. Then the next question is whether it is a mortgage or a lease. Their Lordships said that, looking at the terms of the document, it must be construed as a lease. Then it is alleged that the defendant is an agriculturist, who is entitled to the benefit of the Agriculturists' Relief Act. Whether he is an agriculturist or not must be determined upon the evidence in the case. If he is proved to be an agriculturist, he would be entitled to give evidence to show that the document was intended by the parties to it, to be a mortgage. Therefore, their Lordships remarked, the case must go back to the Courts below for the determination of two questions as to whether the defendant is an agriculturist, and if so, whether the document is a lease or a mortgage. If the defendant is found not to be an agriculturist, then the decree must be in favour of the plaintiff for possession. After reviewing the evidence at length, Their Lordships reversed the decree of the Lower Court, and remanded the suit for disposal according to law. Agreeing to this view, His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton said that it had not been convincingly shown that there was not a completed transfer. It seemed to His Lordship that there were circumstances in the case which possibly might, had they been used, have led to the opposite conclusion. His Lordship observed: "It is not for me to supply arguments which have not been presented to us. I only wish to make it clear that I can easily conceive of a case, with circumstances very similar to these, which might be shown not to amount to a completed transfer."

THE OLD POWAI ESTATE.

YESTERDAY, in the High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton sat in the First Division Court to hear appeals preferred against the decrees and judgments in suits disposed of on the Original Side of the Court, and to dispose of other matters which might have arisen out of them. One of such matters was a notice of motion in appeal No. 954, and suit No. 877 of 1870. The appearance by counsel in this matter was as under: Mr. Robertson for the respondent, Mr. F. N. Banaji appeared in support of notice of the motion dated 19th August; Mr. Strangman appeared for Mr. A. J. Framji, one of the plaintiffs, against it; Mr. J. D. Davar, holding the brief of Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, appeared for plaintiff No. 19, and defendants Nos. 24 and 25, and for Sonabai, daughter of Mr. Rana; and Mr. Limji N. Banaji, (Prothonotary of the High Court) who is also a party to the suit,) appeared in person.

Mr. Robertson read the notice of motion, affidavit of service, and the affidavit of F. N. Banaji.

Mr. Dossabhai B Motivala, Ch

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1907.

THE KHEDIVE AND THE NATIONALISTS.

WHEN the Khedive of Egypt allowed himself to be indirectly identified with the Nationalists of Kamel Pasha's movement he made one of those mistakes which might have led to very serious results. It was with a loud *gaudeamus* that these individuals proclaimed him as their royal champion and the nation's patriot. But the Khedive has either learned the unwisdom of his act or has found it advisable, after his interview with the King, to intimate that the Nationalists rather claimed him as their champion than that he had any desire to represent them. This is a wise move on his part, and it will now be easier for him "to carry on," when he returns from Constantinople, where he is spending the last weeks of his vacation before returning to his native land. It may be that, owing to this better understanding, the Government are more disposed to go into the matter of Nationalist demands. Be that it may, the communication addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by Hafez Effendi Awad, proprietor and editor of *Al Miajbar*, received an official acknowledgment. The substance of this reply is the same as the answers given by Sir Edward Grey to the various questions on these subjects. "Egypt will certainly not be granted self-government until there is evidence that the Egyptians are capable thereof and would administer the affairs of the country with wisdom, justice, and impartiality; a thorough general education through the medium of the Arabic language is impossible; every preference will be given to Egyptians in nominations to such posts as they are capable of filling. Although the irreconcilables will certainly continue to agitate there are signs of a better understanding among the more reasonable. This is plainly visible in a leading article in *Al Watan* from which we quote: "There are so many things in the air of Egyptian politics nowadays bearing upon the same question and pointing to the same moral that it is hard to pass all these things over or suppose that they will go unheeded by the Ruling Power whose interests are to some extent at stake. Unfortunately the name of the Khedive is dragged into nearly all these matters because such matters are invariably created by Nationalist minds, and because these intriguing Nationalists have made it their task to convince others that they are the favoured party and the loyal friends of the Khedive, to the exclusion of every other being under the Sun. Whatever they do is immediately attributed to the Khedive, all protests and denials on our part being in vain. Whatever his Highness says or does is regarded by these Nationalists as voicing their own desires and reiterating their own views. It has become absolutely impossible to certain minds to separate between the Khedivial policy and the Nationalist propaganda after the repeated assertions and insinuations of all these years. This is a most regrettable state of affairs. It is wrong and mischievous. It is grave and dangerous to certain quarters and to the country at large. We have done our best on many an occasion to deny the relation between the Palace and the league of fanaticism, the party of opposition to England and hatred to foreigners. But we must admit with profound regret that our efforts in this way have been entirely unavailing much to our disappointment and to the detriment of public interests. The current of events and of Nationalist pretension is too strong for such sincere declarations and plain statements as we are able to make from time to time." What is here stated shows at least that some portion of the Native Press is alive to the difficulties of the situation. We can only hope that the Khedive will strongly dissociate himself from any and every movement or demonstration that will tend to undo the fine work done by the English in Egypt. Such agitators he knows, even when sincere, are not the friends of his country. When we say we wish the Khedive "an understanding heart" we say so because we wish him well. And this is our word to him on his return from Europe to Africa.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE AND MULKOWAL.

It will be fresh in the memory of most of our readers that owing to a phial of Prof. Haffkine's plague serum becoming contaminated, a most regrettable accident occurred at Mulkowal, in the Punjab, four years ago, by which nineteen Punjabis lost their lives, as a sequence of being injected with the prophylactic. This accident happened at a most inopportune moment, just after a large number of doctors who were brought to India for special plague duty by the Indian Government, had been sent to the Punjab and when a great inoculation campaign had been carefully organized, which bore every promise of conspicuous success, as the most widely extended trials of Haffkine's serum in the different plague areas of the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere had been exclusively shown to have a most remarkable effect in warding off attack, and where attacks did occur to inoculated persons, the comparative slightness of the attack, and the percentages of recoveries were strikingly in excess of the normal mortality from plague in uninoculated persons. Owing to these facts the natives were beginning to show a gratifying confidence in inoculation, and nothing could have been more regrettable in the interests of poor plague-stricken India than the untimely disaster at Mulkowal, which shook their confidence for long afterwards; and we are convinced that many thousands have since lost their lives from plague needlessly, as, if they had been inoculated, they would most of them still be alive to-day. The above reflections are inspired by the telegram we published yesterday to the effect that the *Times* in a leading article says that Professor Haffkine is completely exonerated, and that it trusts the Professor may soon return to India and that the Mulkowal accident may be forgotten and inoculation resumed. Inoculation has continued in his absence but there are many people —more perhaps at home than here—who regard it as nothing short of a national calamity for India to have been deprived of the services of this eminent disciple of Pasteur (he was his assistant from 1889 to 1893) for so long a period, while plague is ravaging this country. No less than three Commissions have investigated the Mulkowal incident and it is now generally believed that the serum was in perfect condition when it left the Bombay Laboratory, but that it became exposed to septic contact after the bottle had been opened at Mulkowal, owing to the failure of an assistant to sterilize the forceps which were used in opening the bottle, and which during the process were admitted to have been dropped on the ground. Also, as stated in the "round robin" letter, signed by the most eminent Bacteriologists, (including such names as Professor Sims Woodhead and Professor Ronald Ross) which appeared in the *Times* of July 29th: "other bottles prepared in the laboratory and belonging to the same 'brew' as that which was connected with the Mulkowal accident were used without producing any bad results, as discovered by the Jenkins Commission itself.

These medical experts are of opinion that the whole case against Mr. Haffkine collapsed, the charge being not only not proven, but distinctly disproven." Professor Haffkine is not an Englishman but a Russian Jew. But those who know his work best think that he is worthy to stand amongst those great benefactors of the human race, Jenner, Lister and Pasteur, and to think that the recognized greatest authority on plague research should be in Europe, while millions are dying in India of plague is perhaps not a reflection from which we can gain satisfaction. As an administrator he was not all that could be desired and constant friction at the Laboratory was the result. The Indian Government has offered him his old appointment back on the same terms as before. But public opinion has been greatly stirred at home by the King's sympathetic message to his Indian subjects on the plague in India and as the *British Medical Journal* of 24th August adds, "but as the King knows, nobody better, as his life has shown, that sympathy is not enough; it is a beautiful thing, it helps to mend broken hearts, but it does not prevent the breaking of more hearts." The same journal, in the article alluded to, pleads with the Indian Government that for the benefit of "the suffering millions of India" they will quickly bring their misunderstanding with Mr. Haffkine to an end, so that we may have the benefit of "his great knowledge and scientific acumen" in plague research work. Our contemporary alluded to above states that from 92,000 deaths in 1890, the figures went up to 1,100,000 in 1904, and were over 1,000,000 in 1905; in 1906 there was a gleam of hope, the mortality sinking to under half a million, but the disease again flared up this year, and for the first four months the deaths numbered 642,000, a record exceeding that for the same period in any past year. In this connection the Memorandum of the Royal College of Physicians to the Government, signed by some of the leading medical men of the day, states: "The calamity in the proportions it has at present attained is comparable to the most terrible pestilences recorded in history such as the plague of 1348 (often called the Black Death) which completely altered the social conditions of England and of other parts of Europe, or to the epidemic of the time of Justinian, which lasted 52 years. Since 1348 no equally destructive outbreak of plague has been recorded. If an opinion may be formed from the history of past epidemics, that now in progress is not likely to be confined to the districts in which it at present prevails, or even to India. The continuance of the plague constitutes, therefore, a danger to the rest of the Empire and to other countries." The *Lancet* in its most recent issues also pleads for Dr. Haffkine and it may be he will come back to India, but not, we hope, to the Parel Laboratory where excellent work—without friction—is now being carried on.

DONS AND THEIR DEATHS.

One would suppose that those interesting compilations, published from time to time, showing the comparative risks, dangers, deaths and casualties in the various trades and professions, would show that the least hazardous of callings would be that of an Oxford don. Surely there could scarcely be a means of livelihood less exciting or less subject to the vicissitudes of accidental occurrences than the calling of a college tutor or professor. A life spent about the leafy glades and crumbling walls of Oxford would seem to ensure sound health and a ripe longevity. Yet such is by no means an assured fact. It is true that Oxford has had its grand old men, whose lives have been spent almost entirely within her hallowed associations. Dr. Sewell, for instance, who was Oxford's most venerable figure for decades before his death a year or two ago, lived in New College for over seventy years, and was turned twenty when he went up to the 'Varsity. But Dr. Sewell was the exception that proved the rule. All the great men of Oxford of ten years ago are now dead. Dr. Bellamy, President of St. John's, is perhaps the only octogenarian left amongst the heads of Colleges. And when one comes to ponder upon this seeming puzzle, one recalls that accident and suicide has not a little to do with the failing of the dons to attain notable longevity. We are reminded of this by the accounts in the papers by the last mail of the sad death of the Rev. Dr. Gibbins, whose body was found in a railway tunnel between Bradford and Leeds in a fearfully mutilated condition on the 13th ultimo. Dr. Gibbins graduated at Wadham in 1898 and, having taken the Cobden Prize and proceeded M.A. and subsequently D. Litt., became Vice-Principal of Liverpool College and subsequently Principal of the Lennoxville University, Canada. But, alas, the sad end which befell Dr. Gibbins is but the latest of a long series of fatalities to well-known alumni of Oxford. Only a month or so ago the body of the Rev. Mr. Bellairs, Lecturer in Marathi and Gujerati at Oxford, was found hanging by the neck in his house at Headington Hill, a suburb of the University City. Two years ago Professor Simcox, Senior Fellow of Queen's was lost on the North Antrim coast. It was surmised that he fell over one of the cliffs and was carried out to sea. His body has never since been seen, however. He was one of the truest poets, and one of the most finished classical scholars of his time. Several Oxford tutors have lost their lives while cycling. The list is too long to be given here, but one of them is especially worthy of mention, as he was teacher in Hindustani in the University and had been for twenty years a member of the Indian Institute. He was Mr. Robert St. John. Several dons of Oxford and Cambridge have been killed on the Alps, notably Professor Balfour of the latter 'Varsity in 1882—and some have even passed into *le grand peut-etre* as the result of accidents while fencing. Dr. Doyne, Oxford's Reader in Ophthalmology, nearly met his death two years ago when engaged in the sport, the broken end of a foil passing through his neck and seriously injuring him. Oxford men, older than ourselves, could doubtless recall many other sad terminations to the careers of men whose lives one would suppose were almost immune from the chances of accidental death.

AN IRISH POCKET BOROUGH.

By the election of Lord Arthur Hill to the West Down seat in Parliament, there is presented the perhaps unprecedented spectacle of a man becoming the representative in Parliament of a constituency which his own son had represented before him. There are several pairs of brothers and several fathers and sons in the House together in the present Parliament, but no man can boast that he has succeeded his own son in the representation of his constituency. Stranger still, Lord Arthur Hill simply returns to the House of Commons by the goodwill of the same people who sent him there over twenty years ago when his son, the present ex-member for West Down, was a child still short of his teens. And this is perhaps the most singular instance in all Britain of the way a seat may be "kept in the family," when the family are not only the landlords but the friends of their constituents. The Hill connection with Down is historic. Lord Arthur is of course the Marquess of Downshire's uncle, and Lord Downshire owns, or did own, three or four years ago, no less than one hundred and twenty thousand acres of land in the county, besides two fine seats. West Down is, of course, a pocket borough of the most picturesque and old-fashioned type. No man, not the nominee of the Hill family, has the ghost of a chance in the division, and Captain Hill's contest for the seat was the only one during the last two decades until that of his father the result of which will be found in our Reuter columns. Captain Hill's oponent was defeated by the comfortable total of 5,390 votes. The pocket boroughs are supposed to be things of the past—a fact for which Lord Arthur may feel heartily thankful, for in this free and enlightened year of grace 1907 he has probably secured his seat for a few hundred pounds, whereas it cost his ancestor, Lord Fairford—as he then was—no less than forty thousand pounds to win the seat—a sum which might well have been saved, for Lord Fairford shortly after succeeded to the Marquessate and another election took place. It is worth adding that Lord Arthur Hill, besides being an old Parliamentary "hand," is very popular in Society, and has several times been Comptroller of the Royal Household. In consequence he was created a Privy Councillor, and it is therefore interesting to recall that the second Marquess of Downshire—the Lord Fairford before mentioned—was dismissed from the body of the Monarch's advisers after rendering notable services to the Government for many years, especially against the Rebels of, 798, including Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who was his kinsman. He had netted £52,000 for his pocket boroughs, so perhaps he had no cause to bemoan his ill-luck.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Devanha*, with the outward Mails of the 30th ultimo, left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

IT is understood that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the formation of a Commission in connection with Factories, which is likely to meet in India in the early part of November next.

THE s. s. *Manmora* left Hongkong at 3 p.m. on the 7th instant.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. *Caledonien* left Aden for Bombay on the 7th instant and is expected here on the 12th instant, at 9 a. m.

CHAPTER IV of our new Serial Story, "Scarlet Town," by Alice and Claude Askew, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

IT has been decided, in future, to grant free passages by rail to all attested public military followers when proceeding on or returning from sick leave.

THE Services at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, which have been practically discontinued since May last owing to the want of a Chaplain, will be resumed very shortly. The Revd. E. S. J. D'Alessio has been appointed Chaplain of All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, and will take over charge in the course of the current week.

WHAT chiefly struck Mr. Victor Grayson, the Socialist M. P. for the Colne Valley, was, he tells us, the third-class mediocrity of the speeches in the House of Commons. What chiefly struck the House of Commons, says the *World*, was the fourth class fustian talked by Mr. Grayson.

THE Princess Victoria Louise, the fifteen-year-old daughter of the Kaiser, had a narrow escape from being killed on the 10th August. In company with the children of the Duke of Wurtemberg, she was playing in the lovely park of Castle Wilhelmshoehe Cassel, when an old chesnut tree came down with a fearful crash, barely missing the terrified children.

THE N. Y. K. steamer *Kagoshima Maru* left Colombo for Bombay on the 7th instant and is due here on the 10th instant; the *Wakamiya Maru* left Colombo for Bombay on the 7th instant and is due here on the 11th instant; the *Totomi Maru* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 7th instant, and the *Yebashi Maru* left Hongkong for Singapore on the 8th instant.

IT is announced that a Royal Commission will be appointed to enquire into the charge brought against Mr. Turgeon, Minister of Lands and Forests for Quebec, by Baron Lepine, a Belgian financier, who alleges that Mr. Turgeon demanded from him a contribution of 30 cents an acre on the purchase price of 200,000 acres or Quebec Crown lands, the money to go to the funds of a political party.

A HOMEWARD bound passenger writes:—While the P. and O. s. s. *Malwa* was passing through the Straits of Messina, the remains of Sergeant Bailey, of the 15th Hussars, were committed to the deep. A collection was taken amongst the passengers for the widow and three children of the deceased soldier. This amounted to £103 from the first and second saloons.

WE have received a copy of "Hart's Cipher Telegraphic Code," which recommends itself not only by its simplicity, but also by the advantage it offers of minimising the cost of telegraphic charges for commercial and social purposes. The principle claimed for it is that it constructs words of three pronounceable syllables of three letters each, each syllable having a separate meaning; and as such syllables—each formed of a vowel between two consonants—are limited in number, the Code is divided into five parts each part having a separate indicator, one of the vowels, which should prefix the first syllable, making up the limit of ten letters which are allowed to be telegraphed as one word. The coding and decoding of telegrams is thus made easy, as the prefix-pointer of every word guides the reader to the meaning of the first syllable, and the other two syllables are translated according to the sense of the first. A supplemental nine-figure code has been added, which provides for the transmission of 12,000,000,000 different words of ten letters each, which it is hoped will prove a boon to code-users, who have hitherto had to content themselves with a five-figure code. The work will bear scrutiny, and will doubtless be found to be a good addition to the Telegraphic Codes in use in commercial and business circles.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S FAIR.

Tariff and Trade Development.

IRREGULAR MARRIAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, AUGUST 26.

Lady Northcote will certainly have the satisfaction of knowing that, as far as South Australia is concerned, her exhibition scheme has commended itself to the public. Adelaide is noted for the number and invariable success of its exhibitions, and another may now be added to the list of successes, for the exhibition of women's work, which was opened at the Jubilee Exhibition on Saturday, has already received the seal of public approval. At least 4,000 people passed through the gates on Saturday, and this is no small attendance for an untried experiment in the way of exhibitions. It is difficult to recall any previous occasion on which a better collection of applied arts has been brought together under one roof in South Australia. The value of such a collection in educating the taste of the community and stimulating a spirit of emulation is very great. Much of the work exhibited is the outcome not only of weeks and months of labour but also of knowledge that can only be acquired through an object lesson, and it is natural to suppose that one result of an exhibition of this character will be to disseminate among ladies a wider familiarity with those arts that contribute so much refinement and distinction to the garniture of a home. The success of the exhibition is due to an army of willing workers, first among home have been Lady Le Hunte and Lady Way. On Friday and Saturday Lady Le Hunte made the decoration of the platform her special care. When the time for opening the exhibition arrived the platform was profusely banked with lilies, roses, and other chaste blooms, which mingled with the fern, gave to the unlovely structure the beauty of a greenhouse. The decorators also obliterated the bareness behind the platform by borrowing a number of big flags, and these sufficed to give to the main hall that tone of gaiety and warmth which befits a festival. Lady Downer had a leading hand in decorating the entrance to the hall, and the Mayoress (Mrs. Bruce) and Mrs. R. Butler were prominent among the ladies who contributed to the general ensemble.

THE NEW TARIFF.

A number of manufacturers have within the past few days written to members of the Government offering assurance that the new tariff will lead to a great and rapid expansion of industrial work in Australia. Some of the statements made are of special interest. It was mentioned on the best authority, for example, that if the new duties on bicycles are kept at the figure proposed by the Government there will be employed within twelve months in the bicycle trade over 1000 more men than at present. In connection with the woolen industry, it was asserted on equally good authority that building plant and machinery which will very soon necessitate the employment of double as many persons as are at present engaged in the industry will be set down. Sites for new factories are being inspected in Melbourne and Sydney. Inquiries have already been made as to the suitability of some vacant land in West Melbourne. As regards the iron trades and certain branches of electrical machinery making, manufacturers now in a small way declare that the new tariff will mean an immediate development of a wide character in their industry. It would be well to remember in relation to the outcry now made in certain quarters against the new duties that, while in some instances the cost of living may temporarily be slightly increased, the avenues for gaining a living will under the new tariff be enormously increased, and the benefits in the long run will be with the worker.

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.

Sir William Lyne was the guest of the New South Wales chamber of manufactures at Sydney at evening. Sir William said he had brought in a tariff which might require to have rough knots shaved off here and there and anomalies put right, but beyond that he would not go. The main principles of this tariff, he had full confidence, would be carried into law. They had had a shandygaff tariff in the past. When they looked at the huge importations and the large proportions of lines imported that they ought to manufacture themselves, they would say at once what are we doing? The importation of iron and steel and the manufactures of iron and steel to Australia amounted to £7,000,000 a year. When they were proposing to build a house they did not begin with the roof, but with the foundations, and the foundation of their prosperity lay in the development of the iron industry. Even if it cost a little more, if they knew they were going to build a safe foundation, were they not going to bear a little extra expense cheerfully so as to secure cheapening hereafter? That was what they were going to do. At a later stage Sir William Lyne, in proposing the toast of the Chamber of Manufactures, with which he coupled the name of the president, referred to the "new protection." He said that he had been told that since the tariff certain industries had been promoted. For instance, that day it had been decided to increase the capital of the Parramatta Woollen Mills by £30,000. There was a duty of 40 per cent. on silk, and he was informed that £20,000 would be spent immediately for the purpose of making silk into garments here, instead of elsewhere. A factory had been started for the manufacture of lace in Sydney since the tariff. These were only straws showing the way the wind was blowing. Combined with the new tariff would be the provision for the "new production." He reminded them that when he put a duty on harvesters and other machinery he also passed an excise act, under which the manufacturers were brought. That measure provided that they must pay a proper rate of wage. If they did not, then the Government would come down on them and make them pay excise amounting to half the duty. That provision had had a marked effect. He wanted to put an end to the evils, of overcharging, and if he could do so he would apply the same principle to some storekeepers, who were doing an illegal thing now by putting up prices. That, he thought, ought to stop the carping critics who were making so much fuss at the present time.

OCEAN TRAVELLING CHARGES.

The Melbourne offices of the oversea shipping companies which have decided to make an increase of 10 per cent. in the passenger fares have been notified of the change from headquarters, and the surcharge is now in operation. The change affects first and second class "single" and "return" passengers travelling between Australia, London and intermediate ports, and between Australia and Canada by the P. and O., Orient Royal Mail, Messageries Maritimes, Norddeutscher Lloyd, Canadian-Australian, Aberdeen, Lund's, the Anchor and the Federal-Houlder-Shire lines. The increase does not apply between Canada and England or between Australia and South Africa, nor to the Australian coastal trade. Taking the Orient Royal Mail line's list, it will be seen that the cost of a first class return passage between Melbourne and London has been advanced from £112 to £123 4/. Passengers who had previously booked were yesterday congratulated on their good fortune, while others arranging for oversea trips had to pay the increased rates. Beyond the intimation published in "The Age" that the step has been necessitated by burdens imposed by recent English legislation and by the enhanced price of provisions and coal, the Melbourne agents of the Companies concerned were not disposed to discuss the reason for making the advance. In nearly all cases they had simply received a brief message, unaccompanied by any explanation, instructing them to make the surcharge. "Heavy charges have been imposed on the companies," one agent remarked, "and I suppose they have decided to pass them on the public." A representative of another company remarked that the directors were probably influenced by the British Masters and Servants Act, under which, if an employe engaged in the United Kingdom were injured, his employers had to provide him with medical attendance till he recovered, or, in the event of his death, pay compensation to his widow. This his employers had to do if he was injured while at work even though the injury were due to his own negligence. Then ship-owners had been compelled to provide greatly increased accommodation for both white and coloured seamen. Mr. A. Currie, of the Australian and Indian line, said that no increase had been made in the fares as far as the vessels of this line were concerned but that the matter was one which would require consideration. The action of the companies which had raised their fares he attributed to obligations which he said the Board of Trade had been piling on to them and to an enormous increase in the cost of shipbuilding. The shipping trade, he added, was not a paying business.

PARLIAMENTARY INTERVENTION SUGGESTED.

Mr. Chanter directed the Acting Prime Minister's attention to this matter in the House of Representatives yesterday, and asked whether something could not be done by subsidising other lines, to prevent "the black-mailing" which was contemplated in respect to both freight and passenger rates, by the present shipping combine. The Acting Prime Minister said he had read the announcement in "The Age," and he had also carefully followed out the negotiations which had taken place between the conference of butter representatives and steamship companies. He could not say what the Government would do, but he intended to bring the matter before the Cabinet. It certainly seemed an outrageous action on the part of the companies trading with Australia.

OFFICERS AND THEIR DEBTS.

Mr. Hutchison, a South Australian member, continues to interest himself in the Western Australian branch of the Defence Force. Earlier in the week it was explained to him that Lieut. Russell of the Perth Highlanders, was held not to have been guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" when he pleaded the Gaming Act as a defence to a claim for £400, and he inquired why Lance-Sergeant John Hanks, of the Western Australian forces, who, when sued, paid £10 18/6, the property of the officer commanding, and yet was discharged with ignominy. "Was it," he asked, "because there were regulations dealing with non-commissioned officers, who, on compulsion paid their debts, but none with regard to commissioned officers who refused to pay their debts?" The Minister of Defence stated in reply that the two cases were by no means similar. Lance-Sergeant Hanks was convicted by court-martial for having failed to account for a sum of money, the property of the corps of which he was a member, while in Lieut. Russell's case the debt was in no way connected with military matters. For similar offences the regulations were practically the same for both officers and men. It was not proposed to reopen the case of the lance-sergeant, but the case of Lieut. Russell was still under consideration.

FRANCE AND THE NEW HEBRIDES.

The allegations made by Mr. W. Lucas, of Messrs. Burns, Philp and Co., with reference to evasions by French traders in the New Hebrides of the prohibition of the trade in liquor, guns and ammunition with the natives, set out in the Anglo-French Convention, are receiving the attention of the Commonwealth Government, and in due course will be communicated to the British, Colonial and Foreign Offices. In the meantime, however, the Federal Government has been, and is doing its best to check any illicit trading *via* Australia. The Minister of Customs on Saturday made an interesting statement in this regard. It had been thought, Mr. Chapman said, that the Federal Government had been lax in looking after British and Australian vessels clearing from Sydney. It appeared, however, that the French traders sent the arms, ammunition and liquor *via* Noumea to the New Hebrides group, and not from Sydney. In consequence of statements made he had decided sometime back that in the case of all exports to New Caledonia and the New Hebrides [illegible] of spirits, arms and ammunition must [illegible] statutory declaration, showing not [illegible] ostensible port of destination but [illegible] destination of their goods. If necessary [illegible] officers were to call and inspect the orders for the goods. Mr. Chapman added that [illegible] that the faithful carrying out of these [illegible] would be of assistance in checking [illegible] complained of.

THE DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA.

The defence debate on Tauran[illegible] interesting, but the irony of [illegible] better exemplified than during [illegible] the House was full during the [illegible] familiarly called in Melbourne [illegible] (the Members' Allowances [illegible] deserted while the defences [illegible] discussion. The picture [illegible] the practical impossibility [illegible] useful with the [illegible] depressing, but [illegible] who, for once [illegible] been an open [illegible] successive [illegible] utterly u[illegible] Mr. Ewin[illegible] defence [illegible] cost is al[illegible] that is [illegible] confess[illegible] ineffici[illegible] his co[illegible] by a [illegible] the [illegible] ad[illegible] I[illegible] int[illegible] un[illegible] any [illegible] Just[illegible] on Tu[illegible] any ho[illegible] notice[illegible] that t[illegible] brated [illegible] entitled t[illegible] very ofte[illegible] There [illegible] nection [illegible] with [illegible] mon[illegible] agencies, altho[illegible] that they were more or [illegible] but there were irregularities comm[illegible] clergy against whom there was nothing at all [illegible] absolute want of care and thought. It seemed to be a not uncommon thing for clergymen, even in the Church of England, to marry people in some private room attached to the parsonage, and not in the church, which was the ordinary place for the celebration of marriages. Clergymen celebrated marriages at night, too. It was all very well to condemn these matrimonial agencies, and he believed that they should be condemned and put down; but why clergymen of the Church of England did not marry people in the day time he did not know. He had had it explained to him that men could not get away from their work in the day time to be married, and therefore they got married at night. Speaking of witnesses to marriages, his Honour said that they were provided not only by matrimonial agencies, but by clergymen—clergymen of the Church of England, too, in some instances. All these things were irregular. The other day he had said to a person in Court, "Who is John Smith?" and the witness said, "I don't know. The clergyman got him." His Honour said that is another case a verger had gone into the street and obtained a witness.

A.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Naturalists in India will be glad to learn that owing to the liberality of the Bombay Government, the Bombay Natural History Society have been able to secure the services of Mr. Norman B. Kinnear as Curator of their Museum. Mr. Kinnear who is a great-grandson of the late Sir William Jardine, Bart., from whom no doubt he inherits his taste for Natural History, studied at the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, under Mr. Eagle Clark and for some time did useful work at the Museum as an Honorary Assistant in the Natural History Museum. We understand Mr. Kinnear will arrive in Bombay in November.

THE "London Commercial Dictionary," being an explanation of the Trade Terms and Phrases in Common use, by W. G. Cordingley (Effingham Wilson), is among the most recent contributions to business literature. The present volume refers more particularly to Commerce, Banking, and Shipping pursuits, as they are understood in the general mercantile practice of to-day, no attempt having been made to enter into the many ramifications to which almost every term now in common use could be extended. It forms a valuable addition to the many excellent works on commercial routine and practice which have been published by the same author.

[illegible]By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

BIG BATTLE AT CASA-BLANCA.

Eight Hundred Moors Killed.

DISSATISFACTION IN RIVAL CAMPS.

RAISULI'S TERMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

Advices from Tangier say that letters received from Mogador state that the Sultan's adherents are disgusted at his apathy in remaining at Fez, and many are likely to join the rebels.

On the other hand, Muley-Hafid's followers are deeply disappointed at his remaining at Marrakesh and not leaving sufficient support there to move.

At present, Muley-Hafid is trying to arrange a loan of five million francs with Germany.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 9.

General Drude reports that apparently altogether about eight hundered Moors were killed at Casablanca.

LATER.

A telegram from Casablanca states that the tribes have failed to send the promised envoys to negociate. The armistice has thus ended yesterday evening.

Raisuli has sent to the British Legation his ultimate terms as to Kaid Maclean's release. He demands British protection for himself and appointment as Pasha of the region between Tetuan and Laraiche and an indemnity.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN TURKEY.

Visit to Yildiz Kiosk.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

Sir N. O'Conor's and Admiral Drury's staffs dined at Yildiz Kiosk, and subsequently attended a theatrical performance. The Sultan was present and the leave-taking was most cordial.

His Majesty sent presents of cigarettes and sweetmeats for the Fleet.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

The *Morning Post's* Constantinople Correspondent telegraphs that the cost of the Konia Irrigation scheme which was mentioned on the 7th instant is estimated at eighteen million francs which the Deutsche Bank proposes to advance at 5 per cent.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

Macedonian Reforms.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

...remier, M. Pasics, discussed with ...l, at Semmering, the resumption ... Commercial Treaty negotia...

...ssurances that Servia would ...ntribute to the success of the ...

...OGRAMME.

...sions.

...MBER 9. ...said that ...ernment ... would ...sions ...

...BER 9. ...Sendi has ...e modus ... consideration ...e of Newfound- ...ssels in non-territorial ... agree not to use purse-seines, not to fish on Sundays, to pay the light dues, and to comply with the Colonial Customs Laws when physically possible.

ASIATICS IN VANCOUVER.

Mob Wrecks Japanese Quarters.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

The *Tribune* reports that, following on the refusal of the Lieutenant-Governor to sign the Orientals Exclusion Measure, a mob wrecked the Japanese and Chinese quarters at Vancouver.

In one district, the Japanese, armed with knives and sticks, drove off the rioters, injuring a dozen. One Japanese was fatally wounded.

The mob attacked four hundred Japanese who were just landing, and threw some into the water, from which they were rescued with difficulty.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

France's Ideas on Hostilities

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

A plenary sitting of the Hague Conference has adopted, unopposed, the regulations for the opening of hostilities proposed by France, mentioned in Reuter's telegrams of 31st August.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

The deaths are announced of Sir Alexander Wilson and Sully Prudhomme.

LATER.

The Bishop of Chichester is dead.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPTEMBER 8.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. *Devanha*, with the English Mails of the 30th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 6 P.M. to-day.

THE CONGO.

A Limited Company Formed.

ANNEXATION PROJECT DEFEATED

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

An official announcement has been issued in Brussels stating that the Congo has been handed over to a Limited Company. The area handed over consists of the entire domaine of 289,375 kilometres.

It is believed that King Leopold holds nearly all the shares.

The announcement has caused a sensation in Belgium and it is considered that the transfer will render annexation most difficult.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

European Spinners' Tour to America.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

A hundred and twenty Representatives of European Cotton Spinners are leaving shortly for a tour through the United States cotton belt.

Their main object is to confer with American planters regarding the removal of the deficiencies of bailing and marketing the cotton.

NEW RUSSIAN MAN-OF-WAR.

Immense Battleship Launched.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

The battleship *Emperor Paul*, of 17,600 tons, was launched at St. Petersburg on Saturday.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

New Cabinet Formed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

Reuter telegraphing from Teheran states that a new Cabinet has been formed with eight responsible ministers and with Mushirsal Taneh as Premier.

THE ST. LEGER.

Latest Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9

The following is the latest cetting on the St Leger :—

6 to 5 Woolwinder.

4½ to 1 Roi Herod.

8 to 1 Glass Doll.

12 to 1 Attitude.

12 to 1 Acclaim.

"BIRCHED HERO OF BOW BAZAAR."

Receives "King" Banerji's Medal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 9.

The *Englishman* says :—"Last evening a huge gathering assembled in Beadon Square to witness the ceremony of the grant of medals to Sushil Kumar Sen, the birched hero of the recent Bow Bazaar riot. It was announced in a previous meeting that Babu Surendra Nath Banerji would award a gold medal to the student hero. It appears that Babu Banerji at second thought washed his hands clean of the affair. In consequence Babu Bepin Chunder Pal stepped in where Babu Banerji did not think it fit to tread.

"In delivering over to Sushil Kumar Sen the medals awarded by the Swaraj Samiti, of which the speaker claimed to be a member, and by a jeweller of Calcutta, in recognition of his services to the country, Babu Bepin Chunder Pal delivered a brief and stirring speech, in the course of which he prayed that the young patriot might grow in strength and bravery and bring about the freedom of the country. He asked Sushil to make it his life mission to preach and practise *Bande Mataram*, and the lad nodded assent.

"At the close of the meeting subscriptions were collected for Leakat Hossain's defence."

DEATH OF SIR ALEXANDER WILSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 9

Sir Alexander Wilson, whose sudden death on Saturday is announced in the *Indian Daily News* to-day by a special cablegram of this morning, was born in Scotland in 1843 and was the fourth son of the late Very Reverend Dean Wilson, of Aberdeen, and up to the time of his death Chairman of the Mercantile Bank of India. His career in India was a lengthy and distinguished one from 1865 to 1891 within which period he was a member of the well-known firm of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co. in Calcutta, and President both of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Bank of Bengal, a Member of the Supreme Legislative Council, Sheriff of Calcutta (1887), and Commandant of the Calcutta Light Horse.

DACCA POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Proposed Transfer to Rajshahi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 9.

A Rajshahi telegram to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* dated the 7th instant, says that Mr. Kemp, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Eastern Bengal and Assam, has been here since yesterday considering the question of transferring the Police Training School from Dacca to Rajshahi, for which a proposal had been already made.

DACCA STABBING CASE.

Alleged Torture by the Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 9.

A Dacca telegram to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that, in connection with the recent stabbing affair there, allegations of illegality and torture are made against the police.

BAHAMIN CATTLE RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 9.

The grazing grounds of Bahamin in Lower Kurram were raided by a gang of Khostwals on the 5th instant who killed two men, wounded one and got away with many cattle.

PLAGUE PREVENTION IN CANTONMENTS.

General Kitchener's Circular Order.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 9.

General Walter Kitchener has issued the following Order :—

Captain J. D. E. Holmes of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department has taken over charge of the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory in succession to Dr. Lingars retired.

Captain Holmes has had the experience of some twelve years' service in the department and during three years held the post of Assistant Bacteriologist at Muktesar. He has recently returned from a course of two years' study in Europe, during which time he worked at Cambridge, London and Paris and visited many laboratory and serum institutes on the Continent and in America.

The work of laboratory has met with so much success in suppression of outbreaks of infective diseases among animals that every year it has been found necessary to increase the buildings and staff, and during the present year demands for sera have been so numerous that a scheme for erecting a similar institute in the south of India has met with the approval of the Government of India.

The reports on plague measures carried out at the Ferozepore, Amballa and Lahore cantonments during last season show conclusively that the success in stamping out the plague can be attained only by making full use of experience, and that spasmodic efforts to deal with the disease, when it assumes an epidemic form, can never realize the best results.

The following specific measures are to be at once put in operation in all 3rd Division Cantonments in the plains. Improvement of sanitary construction of servants' quarters in the residential portions of the cantonments is pressing. As a rule these are old and of a pattern unsuitable to the conditions of life of the classes that have to live in them. Whereas the bungalows in cantonments are of a better type than obtained 20 years ago. The servants' quarters are often no better in design and more decrepit in material.

If His Majesty the King Emperor's wish that the plague shall be mitigated is to be our fruit in cantonments, it will be necessary for cantonment authorities to interest themselves in this matter in giving effect to the powers vested in them by the Cantonment Code. A design of building should be fixed upon and the crowding of servants' houses close to bungalows must be remedied where it obtains.

The next inportant measure is the removal of the more insanitary buildings and making of open spaces in bazars.

In dealing with rats, the Governor General in Council desires protection of grain stores to reduce the food available for these pests. It has been the experience of most cantonments in this Division last year, that the grain sellers as a class, show the most pronounced objection to the killing of rats. In deferring to this prejudice, Cantonment authorities acted perfectly correctly. It must not, however, be assumed that because the direct road to removal of rats is thus barred, that the Cantonment authorities will be justified in allowing the plague of rats to continue. The Cantonment authority is charged with the welfare of its civil population, but the securing of the healthy conditions for our troops is the first duty. The provision of rat-proof stores and crates for grain by merchants must be at once taken up and dealt with as the local condition may dictate.

To carry out the Governor General in Council's orders for the remainder of the cantonments will not be difficult. Grain bins and grain stores of a rate-proof type must be provided in all residential quarters for Europeans where grain is kept for horses, poultry, etc. Also where the house wifes' stores' cupboard provides attraction for rats, the above measures are precautionary and preventative, and their success depends upon their being carried into effect now while the plague is quiescent.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS SEPTEMBER 9.—Crawford, Capt. R. G. A., on duty, from Roorkee.

Stoney, Lt. Worcester Regt. on leave from Roorkee.

Walker, Capt. R. A., on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—Roberts, Lt. 101th Grenadiers, off leave, to Mhow.

Stoney, Lt. Worcestor Regt. on leave to England.

Crawford, Capt. R. G. A. on duty, to England.

The following is a list of successful candidates at the recent examination of Officers in foreign languages held on 16th July, 1907, and following days :—

Qualified to be Interpreter in French :—2nd Lieut. H. W. Young, Royal Garrison Artillery, and Lieut. B. E. Anderson, 59th Scinde Rifles.

Passed in French :—Lieut. F. A. Sykes, 15th Hussars; Lieut. J. L. R. Weir, 5th Cavalry; Lieut. C. E. Morris, Q. O. Corps of Guides; Lieut. T. H. Scott, 87th Punjabis and Lieut. G. N. Ford, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Qualified to be Interpreter in German :—Lieut. D. W. H. Skinner, Royal Field Artillery; and Capt. J. G. Jennings, 66th Punjabis,

Qualified to be Interpreter in Russian :—Capt A. W. F. Knox, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Passed in Russian :—Capt. R. W. C. Blair, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Major T. X. Britten, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Fit to go to Russia :—Lieut. H. D. Watson, 25th Punjabis; Lieut. H. E. Reinhold, 27th, Punjabis; and Lieut. R. M. F. Patrick, 42nd Deola Regt.

Passed in Persian :—Lieut. A. T. Wilson, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.

The Government of India have made the following revised rules for governing the procedure for transfer, etc. of Presbyterian Chaplains :—

1. When a Chaplain is to be transferred from Civil to Military employment or from one Civil charge to another, the Presidency Senior Chaplain should address the Government of India in the Home Department.

2. All correspondence relating to the first appointment of a Chaplain to a Regiment or to the inter-regimental transfer of Chaplains or to their transfer from Military to Civil employment should be conducted directly between the Presidency Senior Chaplain and the General Officer Commanding the Division or independent Brigade concerned who will, if he considers it necessary, refer the matter to the Government of India in the Army Department.

Major General Watkis, Deputy Adjutant General, Southern Army, is appointed to the Abbottabad Brigade *vice* Major-General Woon transferred to the Sirhind Brigade.

Colonel Tulloch, Q. M. G., Army Head-quarters, succeeds Major General Watkis as D. A. G., Southern Army.

Colonel Cox, 69th Punjabis, is appointed an Asstt Quarter-Master-General in the Division of the Chief of the Staff.

Lieut., Ismay 33rd Punjabis, is transferred to the 21st Cavalry.

Lieut Peel, Somerset Light Infantry, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 31st Pioneers.

The following Royal Engineer Officers embarked for a tour of duty in India on the 4th instant:—Major E. S. Dunsterville, Lieut J. R. Marryat, Lieut A. H. C. Trench; 2nd Lieut. Cave Browne, B, T. Wilson and G. C. H. White.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieut. E. S. Morrison, South Staffordshire Regiment.

2nd Lieut. McIver, Armament Officer, Gibraltar, is posted to No. 81 Company, R. G. A., at Quetta.

Lieut. Nicolls, No. 81 Company, R.G. A., is transferred to the Home Establishment.

Lieut. Wharton, 7th Battery, R. F. A., embarked for duty in India on 4th September.

The following R. A. Officers embark for duty in India on 2nd October :—Major Percival, No. 81 Company, R.G. A.; Major Eagre, No. 81 Company R. G. A. and Captain Barton, 25th Battery, R. F. A.

BULGARIAN GLOBE TROTTERS.

Arrive in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 9.

In 1903 three Bulgarians set out to walk round the world. One of them was shot in Fez, but the other two have reached Calcutta. Neither talk English!

PASSENGERS FROM S.S. "FORTUNATUS."

Safely Brought to Colombo.

COLOMBO, SEPTEMBER 9.

B. I. s.s. "Santhia" yesterday from Mauritius brought Captain Macdonald, Chief Officer Wilson, Third Officer Ausher, Chief Engineer Wright, Second Engineer Fraser, Third Engineer Mcgrath, Fourth Engineer Cowper, and passengers, Misses Platts, Cunningham, and Wallace, Messrs Rowan, Rattray and Rolly, all bound for Australia, of the steamer "Fortunatus" and which was burned on the 13th July. The fire began at 8-40 p.m. and the Officers fought for twelve hours before they decided to abandon her. Finally, on August 1st, boats were set for Sumatra.

The s.s. "Forth" picked up all on August 3rd between 7-30 to 10 p.m. and next afternoon, and at night the "Forth" having 700 emigrants changed her course and owing to want of provisions made for Mauritius where the rescued ones stayed eleven days and a Marine Court of Enquiry found the abandonment was unavoidable.

The origin of the fire is unaccounted for; there was no negligence on the part of the officers or crew.

The total number brought here was ninety-one. Only the Second Officer proceeded to Durban as Third Officer of the "Port Augusta."

BENGAL JUTE FORECASTS.

Chamber's Protest Against Stoppage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 9.

The Government of both the Bengals has informed the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that jute forecasts of both the Provinces will no longer be communicated to the Chamber but will be forwarded instead to the Director General of Commercial intelligence who will publish the information contained in them in the street door of his Office.

The Committee of the Chamber protest strongly against any change in the arrangement whereby District Officers send copies of jute returns to the Chamber and strongly urge that the existing arrangement which gives great satisfaction be maintained.

ALLEGED MUTINOUS SEPOY,

Arrested in Calcutta,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 9.

The *Empire*, this evening, says, that a sepoy who was reported some weeks ago as having made a speech of a remarkable nature at a gathering of the new Party in Beadon Square has been arrested by the order of the Colonel of his Regiment.

Information has reached Calcutta this morning and is verified by the police that at the time of the occurrence the name of the sepoy was not divulged, but he was reported to have urged the Bengalees to revolt and that they would find plenty of support from those up-country.

This sepoy who has now been discovered belongs to a native Indian Regiment garrisoned at Mandalay. He was on furlough at the time and on his return from up-country and during his wait in Calcutta for a passage to Rangoon he went to a meeting in Beadon Square. On return to his regiment he was placed under arrest and will be tried by Court-Martial.

THE P. AND O. CONTRACT.

Unaccelerated Speed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 9.

One of the statements put forward at the time of the acceptance of the P. and O. Company's tender for the Mail Contract at practically unaccelerated rates of speed was that some of the Companys' tenders for all higher rates of speed were at prices too costly, to be entertained. It is now learnt on authority that no tenders were received for a 17-knot, an 18-knot or a 19-knot service.

BULLION IMPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 9.

In the month of July, for which returns are to-day published, one and a half crores worth of silver and close upon two crores worth of gold were imported into India, of which eighty-six lakhs of silver was for Government coinage.

In the same month 160 lakhs of rupees were made over by the Mints to Native States and seven lakhs worth of small silver change was coined.

THE "YUGANTAR."

Boy Publisher Refused Registration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 9.

The "Yugantar" is reported to be out again and is selling on the streets. A youth of thirteen applied to-day to be registered as publisher but was refused.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"East Lynn."

THE Bandmann Comedy Company last night staged the old familiar story of a wronged woman and a husband's jealousy—*East Lynn*. What we said a few days ago about *The Silver King* and the hold which melodrama has on the affections of the public might be with equal truth repeated here, for by far the largest house yet experienced by this Company assembled to witness the delineation of Lady Isabel Carlyle's pathetic story, and few of the ladies went through the evening without feeling a lump in their throats. A word of commendation must be given the charming child actress of the Company who played the part of Willie splendidly. Modern comedy has had a good run during the last decade and comic opera has failed to improve upon *The Geisha*, *The Belle of New York*, and Gilbert and Sullivan, so that it is not improbable that ere long Mr. Bandmann or some other equally enterprising theatrical manager will run a Company with Old English Comedy as its *metier*, and another for tragedy. *She Stoops to Conquer*, the *School for Scandal* and *The Rivals* have still their public; as have *The Lady of Lyons*, *The Colleen Bawn*, *Mrs. Audley's Secret* and *The Green Bushes* and other favourite expositions of nineteenth century drama. Shakespare, too, might be permitted "like every dog to have his day," and we are quite certain that Mr. Claude King could play the Moor in *Othello* as cleverly as he could play that other dare-devil part, *Raffles*. But these things are of the future. For to-day it may be permissible to add that all the talent in the Bandmann Opera Company is not made use of. There is Mr. Cowen, a tenor of excellent parts, who could do a lot to relieve the tedium of an interval—especially when the interval is one of 35 minutes! When the Opera Company was last here, Mr. Kiar, a fine baritone, was wont to sing us a pretty ditty between the fall and rise of the curtain. A modern comedy is not half so lively an affair as a comic opera, yet Mr. Cowen has not so far been heard.

We may add that Mr. Maurice Bandmann yesterday received the grant of a plot of land at the Bori Bunder corner of the maidan for his proposed temporary theatre, and the next visit of a Bandmann Company will see them in the new theatre.

Tonight the Company put on *The Professor's Love Story*.

THE POONA SEASON.

The I. C. S. Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The sixth extra meeting was notable for an almost record attendance, the numbers being swelled considerably by members of the Indian Civil Service up for the Week. Mrs. Muir Mackenzie looked especially handsome in an amethyst panne confection. We also noticed Mrs. Baddeley in a pale mauve silk. Mrs. Ghosal in a peach coloured crepe de chine with a lace mantilla gracefully draped looked charming. Mrs. Grafton Young in a simple white muslin with a hat of a peculiar shade of blue which no one else but she could wear, looked particularly well as also did Mrs. McGill wearing a very pretty dress of mauve and white striped voile. The men this year are giving us a variation; instead of the everlasting straw hat and cap, the green Tyrolese hat seems to be *de rigueur*. We cannot say it is altogether becoming, but perhaps it is more comfortable than the hard bowler so suitable for elderly gentlemen.

The annual Civil Service Ball is now a thing of the past, and yet not past, as the memory of it will long dwell in the hearts of the guests as being one of the most delightful balls ever given in the Poona Gymkhana. The room was most tastefully decorated with hanging baskets of ferns and pink roses, with long pink satin streamers, fully repaying those who had spent so much time and labour for the sake of their guests. The Dais was arranged as a luxurious drawing room with a quantity of chesterfield sofas, chairs and prettily shaded standard lamps; and we sincerely hope that the photographs that were taken will do it justice. The lamps covered with pretty pale pink shades shed a roseate hue on the revellers. The Band of the gallant East Lancs treated us as usual to an excellent programme throughout the evening. We are all sorry to think that their time in Poona is drawing to a close and that we shall have them no longer with us; still we wish them the best of good luck in their new station and hope that they will sometimes give a thought to the many broken hearts that they leave behind them. The handsome and charming wife of the Provincial Governor was looking radiant in a hand-painted chiffon with tone-lovers knots, and scintillated with diamonds. Lady Edgerley was in white with pink roses in her hair, Mrs. Quin in pale blue looked charming, as also did Mrs. Curtis in a dress of the same hue which set off her pretty colouring to perfection. Mrs. Ghosal was in white and Mrs. Charmichael in white lace over pale pink. The popular general's wife wore a very pretty hand painted chiffon. Mrs. Clifton wearing white satin relieved with a pale shade of green velvet seemed to be thoroughly enjoying herself. Mrs. Grafton Young was wearing a very pretty pale blue hand-painted chiffon which looked as if straight from Paris: with this costume she wore a dainty pair of gold shoes. Mrs. Batchelor was in white with emerald green bows. Mrs. Martin also in white looked exceedingly well and danced vigourously. Mrs. McGill was wearing one of the new short waisted dresses in some white filmy material which suited her admirably. The Supper Hall looked most cool and fairy like, decked in pale yellow and white, the I. C. S. colours, and at supper the many and handsome uniforms of the military guests added a great note of colour to the already brilliant scene.

The dancing was kept up till the small hours of the morning—in time to continue the cricket match which resulted in a win for the Poona Gymkhana by nine wickets.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL LOAN.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes Municipal Commissioner submitted at the meeting of the Standing Committee, yesterday afternoon, for information and approval of that body the following statement showing the result of the tenders received for the new Municipal loan :—

Total amount of tenders received, Rs. 40,91,000.

Amount required to be raised Rs. 8,75,000.

Tenders acceptable in full, Rs. 9,000; and balance acceptable in part, Rs. 8,66,000.

Maximum rate received, Rs. 97 per cent.

Minimum rate acceptable to make up the full amount of the loan, Rs. 96-13-0 per cent.

Average rate of tenders acceptable, Rs. 96-13-0 per cent.

The Committee accorded their approval to the average rate being accepted at Rs. 96-13.

G. I. P. RY. PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Every year after the close of the monsoon the passenger train service undergoes some alteration, and it was hoped that a more liberal re-arrangement would be made to give the passengers an earlier train for Poona, etc, than the one which left the Victoria Terminus at 7-10 a. m. for Neral, Khandala, Lanowli and Poona. In the new Time Table, issued from the 15th August, the first Poona Passenger train remains just the same. In the first place the best part of the morning is lost when passengers have to wait in Bombay till past sunrise, and then when the train arrives at Neral at 10 a. m. or so, it is fairly warm, but it is much worse when it arrives, in the middle of the day, at Khandala and Lanowli, and by the time Poona is reached it is fearfully hot and most trying. Formerly the first passenger train used to leave the Victoria Terminus at 5 a. m, later on it was changed to 6, and soon after to 6-30, and now it remains unchanged at the same hour. If the first train for Poona could be later on arranged to leave at 6, or even 6-30, it will be an immense boon conferred on the long distance passengers for Neral, Khandala, Lanowli and Poona, which will give them the advantage of reaching their destination an hour or so earlier for a little longer rest.

Another great hardship inflicted on the long distance passengers is rush of local passengers into these trains. As there are numerous local trains to and from Kalian, the passengers between these intermediate stations, should not be allowed to travel by the Poona passenger trains which are always overcrowded; and by local passengers rushing into them on arrival at these local stations, whether there is room or not, thus puting the long distance passenger to indescribable overcrowding, annoyance and discomfort. Surely the management could extend some protection to passengers who have a long distance to journey. It would be quite a different matter if the local trains were few and far between but the well know liberality of the management have made ample provision to meet local wants, and so some distinct line should be drawn, to secure a larger measure of comfort to those not travelling locally.—Yours etc.

OBSERVER.

THE GOVERNOR AT NASIK.

THE following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Nasik :—

September 13th, Friday.—Leave Kirkee at 11-43 p.m. (S. T.); departure private

September 14th, Saturday.—Arrive Kalyan at 4-3 a.m. (S. T.); leave Kalyan at 8-58 a.m. (S. T.); arrive Nasik at 12-17 noon (S. T.): arrival private; stay in Railway Saloon carriage.

September 15th, Sunday.—Leave Nasik at 8-24 p.m. (S. T.); departure private.

September 16th, Monday.—Arrive Kalyan at 2-25 a.m. (S. T.); leave Kalyan at 2-37 a.m. (S. T.); arrive Kirkee at 6-52 a.m. (S.T.); arrival private.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., Private Secretary.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, Judge of the Bombay High Court, who was specially appointed to try cases arising under the Improvement Trust Act, vacated his seat on the Bench yesterday, and resumed charge of his former duties as Official Assignee. Mr. R. D. Setna, who acted for Mr. Macleod as Official Assignee, having been placed by the Chief Justice on special duty, has not reverted to his post as Registrar on the Appellate Side, in which Mr. P. E. Percival continues to act. Mr. Justice Macleod vacated his seat, because the sanction of the Home Government has not yet been received to the appointment of an additional Judge; but he will take his seat on the Bench again as soon as such sanction is received.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th August 1907, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 272,987 mds. and Rs. 65,901 in the earnings.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Police Charges Compromise.

A special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, the President, occupying the chair.

PROPOSED COMPROMISE *RE* MUNICIPAL AND GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES.

Consideration was given to the report of the committee regarding the proposed compromise in the matter of the respective liabilities of the Corporation and Government regarding police charges, etc.

That a further letter has been received from Government in regard to the valuation of the properties proposed to be exchanged, which has been appended hereto, Government have also withdrawn the condition with regard to the Parel Vaccination Depot which will thus vest absolutely in the Corporation. The Committee are of opinion that in these circumstances the Corporation can now accept the exchange of buildings under the modified proposals of Government. After carefully considering the letter of Government, dated the 6th August 1907, and the draft Bill sent by them the Committee had the benefit of an informal interview between the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill and the chairman and some members of the Committee and the suggestions of the Committee met with a very favourable response. The result is embodied in the amended Draft Bill and the Committee are opinion that the Corporation may accept the terms and conditions which are embodied therein subject to the following modifications:—(1) In sub-clause (2) of clause 1 of the Amended Bill the words "the first day of April 1907" be substituted for the words "the first day of April 1908." (2) Sub-clause (5) (*d*) of clause 6 of the bill be deleted. (3) To sub-clause 5 (*e*) of clause 6 the following words be added:—and the words with by-laws duly made under Section 461 and" shall be deleted." (4) Sub-clauses (2) and (3) of clause 7 of the Bill be deleted. (5) In clause 8 of the Bill the words "in regard to any increase in expenditure involved in the adoption of such policy" occurring at the end of the proviso to the proposed Section 62 B, be deleted. (6) In clause 10 of the Bill after the words "shall vest in the Corporation" in the proposed Section 89C the words "free from all liabilities and charges affecting the same and created by Government" be added. (7) In sub-clause (*b*) of clause 15 of the Bill, before the words "are hereby repealed" the words "and regulating the administration by the said Committee of the School fund under section (7) of the said section be added, and sub-clause (*e*) of the same clause be deleted.

Mr. Joseph Baptista made a separate minute and said :—

"This Report reached me last night at 10 p. m. It is required to-morrow but I cannot spare time to-day. This haste renders it impossible for me to look into the Amendments carefully. However, it is clear that this Report recommends the retention of the liability for the Police Charges in all its completeness with this difference that it is no longer known by that name but by the names of Medical Relief, Primary Schools, &c. The ensured result is that in a decade the Corporation will have to spend on these new burdens twice as much as they would do on the Bombay Police.

Secondly the Report approves of an annual grant for Government Hospitals, Dispensaries and the Grant Medical College without the remotest control and thereby perpetuates for ever the very evil which Lord Ripon endeavoured to extinguish. The present Bill professes to transfer service with control but Corporation has absolutely no control over the annual subsidy and no voice in its application. (The Municipal Hospitals will relieve the present hospitals to some extent of the demands upon them.) I deplore to observe the abandonment of the fundamental principle of Self-Government after the long struggle for it.

It looks as if degeneration has set in or that the principle is not sufficiently understood. I append the memorandum I proposed for the Committee's deliberation. I have no time to write a minute now, and am constrained to adopt the memorandum with a few modifications as my minute"

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla said I regret I am unable to express my views on the proposals embodied in this report on account of my absence from the meetings of the Committee.

Dr. Sukhia in his minute said:—I think it is essentially desirable and necessary to place the Hospital Committee on the same footing as the Schools Committee for the following among other reasons, viz.—(1) This is the best opportunity for the Corporation to have similar powers with respect to the Hospital Committee to what they will have under the amended Bill with regard to the Schools Committee as the Bill is still under the consideration of the Government. (2) The maintenance of the present Municipal Hospitals and various Dispensaries already entails a heavy expenditure equal to, if not more than, that on the Primary Education in the city. (3) Management and administration of Medical Relief entail a heavier and more responsible task than the imparting of Primary Education in the city. (4) The future erection and maintenance of other necessary Medical Institutions for Medical relief will unquestionably involve an annual expenditure of a very large sum which will be undoubtedly greater than that on Primary Education in the city. (5) The Annual Expenditure on the employment of Medical staff for the purposes of present Medical Institutions for medical relief is no way less if not more than that on the teaching staff, and (6) The Annual Expenditure in future on medical staff and Medical Institutions for the purposes of Medical relief to the city will be undoubtedly much greater than that on the teaching staff and Educational Institutions for Primary Education. For reasons mentioned above it is not only desirable but essentially necessary that the management of Medical Institutions and employment of Medical staff for Medical relief should not be left in the hands of one individual officer nominally the Commissioner but really the Health Officer who should be relieved of any such duties to enable him to give due attention to his outdoor duties for scavengering and sanitary supervision but should always be placed under the control of a committee just as we usually observe in Great Britain and other European cities and in America with regard to all well-regulated Institutions for free medical relief. I beg to add that the thanks of the Corporation are due to the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K. C. I. E., for his exertions in bringing about the satisfactory compromise and to Government for the reasonable attitude now taken up by them in regard to this long pending and highly contentious matter.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta moved that the report be approved and adopted and the President be requested to address Government accordingly. In support of his proposition he remarked that the Committee had considered the second letter of Government very carefully as also the draft Bill which had been sent to them by Government. The Committee came to certain conclusions and its recommendations were embodied in the report. In order to avoid further delay entailed by their going over and over again to Government it was suggested that the Chairman and members of the Committee should have an informal interview with the honourable member in charge of the Bill, who came down to Bombay for the purpose of meeting them and the proposals of the Committee were placed before him and he (the speaker) assured the members that the Committee's recommendations were dealt with in the fairest manner possible—in fact all the recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the honourable member. Having regard to the figures of valuation of property fixed by Government and the fact that the Parel Vaccination Station was made over to the Corporation without any reservation, he made bold to say that the compromise arrived at was a very fair one. It was thought desirable that the Corporation should have the full power of regulating all measures in accordance with the main principles of the Vaccination Act. That the Corporation were invested with the full power in regard to the Vaccination Department was an important modification. With regard to the maintenance of the Museum the Corporation would have to pay Rs. 25,000 per annum by monthly instalments. Another salient modification related to the complete control over the conduct and maintenance of Primary Education vested in the Corporation. As to the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Corporation would have the right of appropriating it to any use when the new Museum came into existence. The Corporation would be able to deal with it according to their own choice and in case they could not make use of it for some other purpose, they could sell it subject, however, to Government sanction. The Corporation could apply the proceeds of sale to such purposes as they might think fit. On the whole the arrangement was one which was fair to both the parties. Of course, it was possible, in negotiations of this character, to allege that only one party had benefited by the arrangement. But they should bear in mind that it was after all a compromise and it was difficult to say what they had in store. It was however perfectly clear that the cost of the Police Force would greatly increase in future. There has already been an increase in the salaries of the sepoys and this increase had not been taken into consideration in arriving at a settlement of figures. When the scheme for the extension of the city to the north was completed, it would be necessary to greatly increase the Police Force. As to Mr. Baptista's minute Sir Pherozeshah was sorry that Mr. Baptista was not present at the meeting. His minute was full of blunders There were several inaccuracies in his memorandum. He had no objection to Mr. Baptista being immortalised by his memorandum going on the record, whereas his reply to the memorandum would not remain on the file. A great portion of the memorandum was unnecessary and Mr. Baptista had made a mess of the whole thing but he would not refer to his many inaccuracies of statements of facts in his absence. He concluded by remarking that the arrangement was most fair and reasonable that could have been arrived at under the circumstances.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition, which was carried.

(*Continued on page 6.*)

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING.

Fry's Great Score.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING.

C. M. Daniels of the New York A. C. was probably just as surprised as the general public at his defeat in the 220 yards amateur championship at Weston-Super-Mare on Monday. On his past records the race looked good for him, but though he showed his best pace in the early part of the race, he failed to finish as well as usual, with the result that Z. de Halmay of Hungary proved the winner. P. Radmiloric provided the surprise of the race, the Welshman beating the Mercury Foot man by inches and getting within half a yard of De Halmay. It will thus be seen that there was little in it and the result will make the 100 yards all the more interesting, though Daniels will perhaps be more at home in that event. The American's failure to stay home is probably due to want of sufficient racing at the distance and not because a furlong is too far for him, as he has proved his ability to go a mile at record pace. Looking back at past winners one cannot help but notice how over-seas athletes have scored in late years. C. Haley of Australia was unopposed in 1906, while the late Barney Kieran won the previous year. An Australian was to the fore in 1899, 1900 and 1902; F. C. V. Lane dead-heating with J. H. Derbyshire in the middle year and winning in the others given. Lane also enjoyes the distinction of creating the best time in the history of the race, this being 2mins. 28 3/5secs. in 1902, De Halmay's time, 2mins. 34secs, on Monday, being the next best. The recent race was not a proud one for England as for the second year in succession no Englishman competed.

TAYLOR SCORES.

H. Taylor of Chadderton did not have very much to spare over Yoeng Foster of Bacup in the Northern Counties 1,000 yards open-water championship at Blackpool. Possibly Taylor was saving himself in view of the 500 yards championship on Saturday (the 24th) when he will have Otto Scheff as a rival. The latter has been swimming well in Paris and as he beat Taylor in the 400 metres race at the Olympic Games, since when he has greatly improved, the race ought to be a very fine one. Radmiloric ought to show up well and if Daniels turned out as well, matters would be decidedly interesting.

WINDAGE.

It is now almost ancient history to recall how Sims and Sloan introduced the forward seat, as a means of offering less resistance to the wind. We also know by the difference in paced and unpaced bicycle records, what a lot shelter from the wind means. So, too, in running, the

reason why this should not be done and many why it should be adopted. Another matter in connection with Test matches which sadly wants altering, is in regard to the choice of innings. It should not be left to chance, but in all cases the visitors given the option for the first match, with the home side having choice for the second and tossing for choice in the last match.

FRY'S GREAT INNINGS.

The outstanding feature of the match was C. B. Fry's batting. He went in first with Hayward and though the latter was out (l-b-w) to the very first ball and other famous batsmen failed, Fry went patiently on and though his runs came slowly (the outfield was very dead) he always appeared master of the situation. In watching Fry but one cannot help but recognise the power of brains, for if ever there was an example of the body being governed by the mind it is furnished by Fry's batting on Monday. He simply would not be tempted to do anything but play the game he had set himself to do. His score of 129 is the best made against the visitors during the tour. Incidentally it is the second century Fry has made in Test cricket, his 144 in the last match against the Australians in 1904 being his other striking success. It may also be added that Fry has just written a book, "His Mother's Son," in which the hero (Mark Lovell) is a famous all-round sportsman who makes a century in a Test Match against the Australians.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE GAME.

The most interesting stage of the game was when the visitors went in a second time, bent on trying to get 257 runs in 160 mins. Faulkner and Sinclair scored 61 in half an hour, the hitting being clean, crisp and hard and both batsmen showed a liking for the erratic bowling of Knox—who is surely a pricked bubble. Matters went well for a time, but after Hirst had taken three wickets in three successive overs and the best hitters were out, England held the advantage. Bad light stopped the game 35mins. before the proper time but it is hardly likely the home side would have captured the remaining wickets in the time. The match certainly showed that the African bowling is very difficult to combat and though Fry proved equal to it, he could not score freely. Hirst, Hayward, Jessop, Crawford and Tyldesley were all at sea and only Foster, Braund and Lilley shaped really confidently. The fielding of the visitors was really splendid and time and again smart work in the outfield resulted in only one run, when under ordinary circumstances three or four would have been scored. S. D. Snook in particular distinguished himself and the catches which led to the dismissal of Jessop and Crawford were splendid.

SOME FIGURES.

England scored 295 and 138, a total of 433 for 20 wickets, while the visitors made 178 and 159 for 5, or 333 for 15 wickets, so there was little in it. Upwards of 40,000 paid for admission and the total attendance on the three days must have been well over 50,000. C. B. Fry heads the batting averages for the Tests with 44·20, with Braund (31·40) and Lilley (25·50) coming next among the home batsmen, while A. D. Nourse (31·75), P. W. Sherwell (30·80) and S. J. Snooke (26·20) did best for the visitors. Turning to bowling, Blythe is easily first with 26 wickets at an average of 10·38 each while A. D. Nourse is again first among the South Africans with 4 wickets at a cost of 13·75. It may also be mentioned that Nourse reached his thousand runs during the match, he being the first of the visitors to do so.

NOTTS CHAMPIONS FOR 1907.

Only brief mention can be made of other matches By beating Middlesex and Lancs this week, Notts made some of the championship, going through the competition without a defeat. Worcestershire has also done very well and the victory over Yorkshire this week was a remarkable one. The winners only made 28 in the second innings, Newstead taking 7 wickets for 10 runs. Stills Arnold 6 for 22, and Cuffe, 9 for 38, played havoc with the "Tykes" who went under by 30 runs. Another fine performance was the victory of Gloucestershire over Surrey, with an innings to spare, F. H. B. Champain hitting up a splendid score of 149.

THE TURF.

It is now virtually certain that we shall see Roi Herode representing France in the St. Leger. This is good news as there is now grave doubt about Orby going to the post. The Derby winner has contracted leg trouble, but at present it cannot be said how serious this is. Possibly Slieve Gallion may "have a go" and it is by no means certain that Capt. Greer's colt is out of it. In a slow run race he would be thereabout, for one must not forget the many lengths he lost going round Tottenham Corner in the Derby. Still Wool Winder appears to hold the Beckhampton colt all right, though his recent performances have been nothing to warrant enthusiasm. The writer has all along been of the opinion that the French three-year-olds are better than ours this season and though Roi Herode is by no means the best of the cracks across the Channel, he will probably win at Doncaster, unless the change of conditions causes the colt to lose form.

RACING.

We have had plenty of racing lately with the Windsor, Wolverhampton, Folkestone and Stockton meetings claiming attention. Perhaps the last-named ranks first and some good class animals have been seen out. Tiptoe II looks likely to prove useful to Captain Dewhurst, judging by the workmanlike manner he defeated Mr. Hall Walkers, Indian Runner for the Wynyard Plate for two year olds. At Stockton the Great Northern Leger always creates considerable interest and though the field only numbered half a dozen this week the public showed all the old enthusiasm over the event. It proved an easy journey for Mr. P. Cosen's filly, St. Ollalia, evidently of some class and worth watching for future engagements. The Hardwicke Stakes (which of course must not be confused with a more famous race) brought out nine two year olds, with Galore, Call Bird and Persuasion in almost equal demand. The first named scored very easily for Sir E. Vincent, while Persuasion carried Mr. Sol Joel's colours into second place. A feature of the Stockton meeting was the fine riding of Danny Maher, who scored three times on Wednesday. To hark back a trifle, the chief event at Wolverhampton was the Staffordshire Breeders Foal Plate in which Malhem, the property of Mr. A. P. Cunliffe, showed the way to seven rivals.

FOOTBALL.

The Scottish football season is now in full swing and a heavy programme of First and Second League matches were decided last Saturday. Early form is sometimes misleading, but it certainly appears as though Glasgow Rangers and Celtic are very strong again. The former has fulfilled two home engagements and won them both by 3 goals to nil, and 6 goals to 1, Port Glasgow being the victims in the latter. Celtic have also won two home games, each by 3 goals to nil—Motherwell going down on Saturday. St. Mirren's win on visiting Third Lanark and Dundee's on journeying to Falkirk also rank high.

THE ARBUTHNOT TRIAL.

Ruling against Mr. Powell.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 10.

On the Court re-assembling this morning for the Arbuthnot trial his Lordship ruled against Mr. Powell and held that Mr. Malcolm Arbuthnot's amended balance sheet for the Industrials for 1906 was inadmissible.

Mr. Powell then continued the examination of Mr. Drysdale for a short time after which Mr. Norton cross-examined him endeavouring to make witness to go back on the evidence he and Mr. Ross had given. His object was, Mr. Norton said, to make the dog eat the dog. In this he was not particularly successful.

Mr. Powell then briefly re-examined Mr. Drysdale and said that he would call Mr. Malcolm Arbuthnot as a witness after the luncheon interval.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 9.

A scheme has been drawn up under which the Trigonometrical branch of the Survey of India Department will be strengthened at the expense of the Topographical branch, the intention being to relieve Topographical parties of triangulation and reversing work.

THE ROYAL BETROTHAL.

HELLENIC PRINCE AND BUONAPARTE MILLIONAIRESS.

H. R. H. PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

Pioneer Process Works.

WASH DRAWINGS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS: SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

H. S. H. PRINCESS MARIE BUONAPARTE.

Pioneer Process Works.

THE betrothal of Prince George of Greece to Princess Marie Buonaparte is one of the most interesting engagements in recent years, as it is another illustration of the modern tendancy of the younger royalties to break away from the restrictions of what may be called strictly royal alliances. Anther notable instance of this tendency was the marriage of Princess Ena of Battenburg to the King of Spain, the Princess being, on her father's side, by no means of the entirely ruling caste. The same may be said of the Princess of Wales, whose father, the late Duke of Teck, in point of "blood," fell far short of what even the minor Grand Ducal houses of Germany require in the way of pedigree before they will admit an alliance with their sons and daughters.

But what Princess Marie loses in blood she makes up in wealth, for her father, Prince Roland Buonaparte, married a daughter of "Monte Carlo Blanc"; and Princess Marie is a millionairess in her own right. The name of Buonaparte deceives many people, who seem to imagine that all descendants of Napoleon I's brothers are Imperial Highnesses, qualified by birth to make Royal marriages. In reality only three of the number count as somebodies in the great world—the Princes Victor Napoleon, Louis Napoleon, and their sister the Dowager Duchess of Aosta, who have really Royal relations because their Buonaparte father and grandfather married Royal Princesses.

All the others, a good posse of them, have never classed as Royal, and can make any alliance they fancy without restriction. Prince Pierre, one of Napoleon I's naphews, married a lady who at one time presided over a millinery business. Their son Roland espoused the enormously wealthy daughter of "Monte Carlo Blanc"; and his daughter Marie can hardly be regarded, therefore, as a Princess of the true-blooded description. The money her father married, though, has enabled him to indulge his taste for scientific research, and to live with a certain degree of splendour.

Fiercely as Napoleon I railed at some of his relations when they had been more than usually tiresome or disposed to do just as they wished, he was yet more fortunate in his family than the nephew who became Napoleon III—who was a solitary man, with no brother or sister, and with cousins who had a fancy for bringing disgrace on his name and posing as Republicans and Freethinkers while he was Emperor, and keeping up some show of being on good terms with the Church.

Napoleon I was happy in his married life while it lasted—both with Josephine and with Marie Louise; but though Napoleon III much admired his Eugenie's dazzling beauty, she never professed much affection in return for the man who had raised her to a throne, till his sufferings during his last illness roused her pity. For one thing, the nephew of his uncle never inspired his consort, his relations and entourage with the slightest fear. There was nothing really masterful about him, and he wholly lacked the vindictive energy which used to ensure obedience to Napoleon I's commands.

The greatest marvel about the Second Empire was that it lasted as long as it did. Louis Napoleon was accepted by the French people as a makeshift who might possibly maintain some order in the country; and when he was once in place and backed by an army but few cared to oppose him openly. Yet when his health began to fail, as it did when his heir was but a child, a change to some other regime was confidently expected—either Legitimist, Orleanist, or Republican—for the possible Regency of the Empress was never considered seriously.

It may be added that by her marriage to Prince George of Greece the pretty Buonaparte millionairess will become closely related to the Royal Houses of England, Russia, Germany, Spain and Denmark. Prince George's father, the King of the Hellenes, is the brother of Queen Alexandra; his brother, the Duke of Sparta, is married to the Kaiser's sister, his next brother, Prince Nicholas, is married to the daughter of the Russian Grand Duke Vladimir, the Czar's uncle; and one of his other brothers, Prince Andreas, is married to a daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg, uncle of the Queen of Spain—a lift for the Buonapartes which would have gratified the ambitious heart of the great Napoleon himself.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(Continued from page 5).

THE TRAMWAY CENTRE POLES.

The Corporation considered the Eighth Report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation, regarding matters connected with certain proposed Tramway Extensions in the City, as follows with reference to the Corporation Resolutions, by which have been referred to the Committee the proposals undermentioned:—(1) Relaying of Tram lines from Money School to Carnac Bridge. (2) Relaying of Tram lines from Pydhownie to the present Falkland Road Terminus and extending the same from this point to the West end of Falkland Road Overbridge. 3 Relaying of Tram lines along Cowasji Patel Tank Road to Ripon Road and from Grant Road to Mazagon Road and an extension from Grant Road Terminus along the Frere Bridge to the Junction of Gowalia Tank Road and Grant Road near the Fire Brigade Station.

The Report said:—After a careful consideration of the proposals the Committee see no objection to the proposed renewals and extensions as shown on the plans received with the Commissioner's letters and recommend that they may be approved subjects to the condition mentioned in the letters. As, however, the proposals involve the planting of central poles in various places the Committee beg to recommend that the Commissioner be asked to require in granting his sanction to the lines that the Tramway Company should light at their own expense such of the poles as would in his opinion be likely to be a source of danger to the public. The Committee beg also to suggest that as in the case of the Ripon Road it is proposed to relay the rails on either side of the road as at present, the Commissioner may be asked to see that the wires carrying the current will be separately arranged for each track on either side so as to leave the intervening road space free of all wires.

Dr. Sukhia in a separate minute wrote: Centre-poles are highly objectionable and should be condemned. In Sheffield, "in earlier Sections of the electric tramway, centre-poles were erected in a few wide central streets, but were rejected later on," as they were proved and "considered to be undesirable." In recent construction of "overhead" equipment" there, "on all the routes recently completed side poles and span wires have been introduced." (Public Works Vol. I by C. F. Wike, M.I.C.E., City Engineer.) In Glasgow, the streets of which are much wider than Bombay thoroughfares, centre-poles are to be observed "only in a few of the wider streets but all of them are lighted. In other cities of Europe and America where centre-poles are erected they all are lighted. It was contended by Mr. Chanter, Acting Managing Director of B. E. S. T. Co., during his interview with the Committee and also by the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn and one or two other members of the Committee that in the "overhead construction" centre-pole system in wide streets is safer and spanwire system is not possible due to the extra width. I dissented entirely from their views and declared that they were erring grosely and that the B. E. S. T. Co., simply looked to economy and not to proper efficiency and public safety and convenience." In support of the validity of my contentions there are standard works on the subject of "overhead equipment" in "electric traction." Besides the standard work mentioned in para, one of this minute I am also supported in my contentions by no less an Expert Authority than Dr. M. Maclean, M. A., D. Sc., Professor of Electrical Engineering in the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College who has so recently as last year edited with the cooperation of other 34 contributors, "each of whom is an expert in his own department of study and practice," a most comprehensive treatise on "Modern Electric Practice" published in London in 6 volumes. This "standard work" clearly states as follows:—(a) "Span-wire construction is adaptable to practically all possible condition of working." (b) Of the several types—Span wire, centre-pole, and sidebracket—the span wire is undoubtedly the best from a "mechanical stand point" and as regards smoothness of working. This system is applicable to every width of street and to practically all conditions of service. The sole objection that can be raised against it is on "aesthetic grounds." C. The centre-pole and double bracket form of construction... "with the above brackets, bringing the trolley wire close to the centre of the track is, when flexible suspension is used, mechanically second only to the span wire." It may here be specially noted that span wire construction requires extra number of poles and thus this form of overhead construction is undoubtedly somewhat, if not much more, expensive. It may also be noted that span wire is not at all a live wire and is entirely harmless unlike the trolley-wire and the span can be safely extended to 200 feet if the wire be properly and sufficiently stranded and set up carefully with proper deflections or sags. Further, the most important fact which should not be lost sight of is a minimum clearance of 15 inches from the side of the car to the centre pole as required by the Board of Trade and the Government. The erection of centre poles will impede necessary widening of footboards and is a constant menace to footpassers and ordinary vehicular traffic and more so if they are not lighted. Sheffield and Glasgow are not so thickly populated nor so overcrowded cities as Bombay is. In re commending the granting of permission for the erection of centre-poles in Bombay the Committee and the Commissioner would be doing contrary to clauses 6 and 18 (1) of the Deed of Concession to the B. E. S. T. Co., dated the 7th August 1905, and I trust the Corporation would never allow such erection as would be contrary to the said Deed of Concession and would undoubtedly be a constant menace to lives and limbs of the Bombay residents and to ordinary vehicular traffic.

Further I beg to add that if the Corporation allow the erection of centre-poles they would be drawing and incurring a seriously great liability upon themselves for which under Clause 12 of the said Deed of Concession the B. E. S. T. Co. is solely answerable. I regret very much for the attempt made in this report by the Committee, notwithstanding the definite opinion of the Corporation as to the great undesirability of erection of centre poles and to the great danger arising therefrom, to override the express opinion of the Corporation which is clear enough from the Corporation Resolution of 7th February and of 14th March.

The attention of the Corporation may be drawn to the fact that they have not only to look to the public safety and convenience but also to the serious risk and liability they would be exposing themselves to by granting any such objectionable permission and I have therefore to impress upon them the necessity of obtaining first a joint opinion of Council before they commit themselves once for all in any way in this most important matter. The Corporation should not do or try to do anything which would nullify any clause or portion of the said Deed of Concession and gave any bone of future contention to the B.E.S.T.Co. They have full and very sad experience with the former Bombay Tramway Company of such contentious matter and it would not be at all wise on their part to have it repeated any more.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved the adoption of the report directing a copy thereof to be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and guidance.

Dr. Sukhia moved that the consideration of the question be deferred until the October meeting of the Corporation.

Mr. Shurafally Mamuji seconded.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla opposed the postponement.

Dr. Sukhia's amedment for postponment was rejected, and the original motion was agreed to.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY.

The Corporation also considered the ninth report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the application of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., for an extension of one year's time for laying down distributing mains, etc., for the supply of Electric Energy for general purposes within the compulsory area.

The Committee in their report said: As the Corporation are aware, it was incumbent on the Tramways Company under section 7 of the Bombay Electric Supply License to lay down necessary mains through certain streets within a period of two years after the commencement of the License i.e. by the 7th June 1907. The Tramways Company having failed to fulfil their obligations in this respect in regard to certain streets in the Malabar Hill District, they have applied to Government for an extension of one year and Government have asked the Commissioner to consult the wishes of the Corporation in the matter.

In support of the application it has been stated by the Managing Director of the Tramways Company that owing to the pressure of work and the delays which are inseparable from the initial organisation of an undertaking such as theirs combining an extensive system of electric traction with lighting and power supply, they would be unable entirely to fulfil all their obligations in respect of these compulsory works within the specified period and that as it is "very inadvisable and almost impossible" to carry out any main laying work during the monsoon, they do not see their way clear to have supply available, except perhaps in the case of Peddar Road, in any of the streets in question before October or November next. The Committee do not consider these reasons sufficient and they think that had the work been prosecuted so as to be completed in time i. e. by the 7th June 1907, the difficulties regarding the laying of mains during the monsoon would not have arisen at all. They however beg to recommend that Government may be informed that although the reasons for the delay are not sufficient and although it would be open to the Corporation to enforce the clauses of their Contract and License in this matter the Corporation agree to allow the extension of time applied for.

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta the report was adopted.

LANDSLIP AT GIBBS ROAD.

On the application of the Commissioner urgency was granted to the consideration of the following letter from the Chairman of the Improvement Trust:—"I have the honour to request that the Corporation will be good enough to permit Mr. J. Hall, Executive Engineer, to join a small expert Committee which the Trust are about to call together to advise as to the measures necessary to restore the damage done by the recent slip below Gibbs Road, and to ensure a stable condition of affairs at that point in future. As the question is one affecting the interests of the Municipality as well as of the Trust, it seems most necessary that Mr. Hall should take part in determining how the slip should be treated. Government have been good enough to allow Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, to assist and Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves have permitted Mr. Monk of their service to accept an invitation from the Trust to join the Committee, the other members of which will be Mr. Messent, Acting Chairman, Port Trust, Mr. Kent, Trust Engineer, Mr. Watson, Deputy Engineer, and myself. I shall be obliged if you will bring this matter before the Corporation as "Urgent Business" at the next meeting."

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit moved "that the Corporation were strongly of opinion that considering the questions of liability which might be involved in the matter it was most inadvisable that the Executive Engineer or any other officer of the Municipality should be allowed to work upon such a Committee."

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Dunn said that it was purely with the object of obtaining the best possible expert advice that the Trust desired that Mr. Hall should serve on that Committee. There was no question of liability on one side or the other. It did not matter to the engineers who was going to pay. He protested against any idea that in asking for the services of an eminent engineer like Mr. Hall the Improvement Trust were actuated by any other motive than that of obtaining expert advice.

Mr. Dikshit:—I do not attribute any wrong motive.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah thought that Mr. Dunn would do well in not pressing for his application for Mr. Hall's service, having regard to the fact that besides the questions of engineering various questions of liability were involved in the matter.

Mr. Dunn withdrew his application, and Mr. Dikshit's proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday.

A BRAHMIN gentleman writing to the *Madras Mail* points out that no religious scruples stand in the way of the English costume being adopted, trousers, boots, collars and all—even necktiies, that last badge of depravity. As for hats, a beginning is just being made. Few Brahmins now care for the suspicious day for shaving themselves. Once or twice a week it simply has to be done in order that a neat appearance may be presented to a European master. There are also many Brahmins in the medical profession who cannot afford to observe caste distinctions, and there are several Indian Civilians and others who have been to England and Continental cities, and scores who have crossed the sea on a visit to Burma and Ceylon. The objection to readmitting them to caste and mixing freely with them is slowly dying out. Again, there are many people in the official class who are the sons of *Vaidiks*, and they, among others, also go in for custom reforms. Few, if any, Brahmins, we are told, now object to take beef, iron wine, or chicken, when prescribed by the doctor. As regards women, too, there has been improvement, slow but sure. Fifty years ago girls' schools were like will-o'-the wisps. Now there are plenty of them, necessitating the employment of additional inspectresses, assistant-inspectresses and sub-assistant-inspectresses of schools. And judging from the fact that many have passed public examinations, it would appear that girls are now kept longer at school or under instruction than formerly.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

ASSAM COTTON.

The first Cotton forecast for 1907-08:—On an average of five years ending 1905-06, the area under cotton crop in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 0·3 per cent. of the total area under cotton crop in British India.

The total area under cotton this year in this province, excluding Hill Tippera for which figures are not yet available is reported to be 59,000 acres against 57,400 acres last year. There is a slight increase in area under this crop in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and in Nowgong owing to favourable weather at sowing time while the area in Cachar, Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Goalpara has slightly decreased owing to paddy replacing cotton on account of the high prices of food-grains.

In parts of Garo Hills the weather was at first unfavourable but conditions have since then improved elsewhere, the season has been favourable except in Sibsagar where, however, the area under cotton is very small. Prospects are reported to be fair to good.

ASSAM SUGARCANE.

The preliminary forecast of the sugarcane crop of Eastern Bengal and Assam, reads:—On an average of the five years ending 1905-1906, the area under sugarcane crop in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 10·7 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane crop in British India.

This forecast relates to the districts of Eastern Bengal and Assam, excluding the hill districts where there is no appreciable area under the crop.

Character of the season.—The crop suffered from want of timely rain in Rangpur and from flood in Sylhet, otherwise the weather was not unfavourable.

Area planted,—The total normal area under sugarcane in the province now stands at 2·5,400 acres. The actual area sown this year is 186,600 acres, against 193.300 acres in 1906. Planting took place generally at the normal time.

Outturn.—The outturn is estimated to be over normal in Nowgong, normal in Bakarganj, Jalpaiguri, Cachar, Darrang and Sibsagar. In the remaining districts the estimate varies between 70 and 95 per cent. except in Malda, where the amount of sugarcane grown is insignificant. The district estimates work out to a total of 89 per cent. of the normal crop for the whole province.

Other sources of "gur."—The information on this subject is incomplete. The date palm is practically the only other source of "gur" in this province, but the area under this tree is not known. Nearly all the "gur" from the date palm comes from Faridpur and Bakarganj.

GOLF AT NASIK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 9.

The Golf week opened to-day in good weather with a large attendance of players. There were 38 entries for this morning's handicap prize—the Bombay Cup for Mofussil Golfers and the Nasik Cup for Bombay Golfers. Two men tied for the former, namely, Colonel Barter with 91—5 = 86 and Colonel Meade with 100—14 = 86.

The Nasik Cup was won by Mr. Arnott with 93—10 = 83.

In Scratch Foursomes Messrs. Kerrich and Maclean tied with Messrs Boyd and Scott.

Messrs Muir and Carnegie were beaten by Messrs. Marshall and Plunket by 6 up and 4 to play.

Messrs. Keys and Durnford were beaten by Messrs. Nicholson and Roberts by 2 up.

In the Handicap Foursomes Messrs. Busch and Arnott beat Messrs. Kelly and Griffiths by 2 up and one to play.

Messrs. traill and Mackay beat Messrs. Cowan and Duggan by 7 up and 6 to play.

Messrs Greaves and Blair beat Messrs Orr and Brent by 4 up and 3 to play.

In the Ladies' competition Miss Baldam won Scratch prize and Mrs. Meade the Handicap prize

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

SCARLET TOWN,

BY

ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

CHAPTER IV.

A damp mist hung over the river, it was the dark hour before dawn breaks; ; the tide was bringing up ships, barges, and river craft; the lighted dial of Big Ben might have been taken as the eye of London watching the fish who were drifting slowly into her net.

Amongst the many craft threading their way onward was a tramp steamer, a steamer hailing from Australia. She had been three hours making her slow way up the mouth of the river, and for three hours a tall, lean man had stood on her prow watching the advancing lights of London, a brown-haired, brown-faced man of thirty-two, a man with a square chin and strange dark eyes, eyes that saw red. Hal Cope muttered one word repeatedly as he kept his watch and that word was—Revenge!

A miserable creature crouched at his feet, half youth, half man, dressed in tattered clothes, easily enough to be recognised as the inevitable stowaway of a long voyage. He had a foolish vapid face, the facile mouth and receding forehead of the criminal, his pale blue eyes were watery and shifty, his fair sandy hair was cropped close to his head; he moaned on God in his sleep with the whine of the professional beggar.

Hal Cope had made himself patron of the youth when the wretched stowaway had been discovered and hauled up for judgment. He had discerned in Joey, for that was the boy's name, the inherent criminal, and Hal Cope had attracted Joey to himself even as a don of Venice might have purchased the services of a likely assassin.

It was very dark, very cold, but Cope was indifferent both to the chill and to the darkness. The other passengers on the tramp steamer had clustered together in a little group some way off, and he could hear their high and excited voices as they talked cheerfully of the friends and relations they expected to meet, and the welcome awaiting them in London.

Stray scraps of their cheerful talk floated to Hal Cope. Now a woman's voice speaking of the joy her return would give her father and mother, anon a man proclaiming the joyful fact that wife and children awaited his return. No one spoke to Hal Cope, no one made a movement to join him at his vigil; he had been the Jonah of the voyage to his fellow-passengers, a man who had inspired them with a certain sense of awe, a fear of coming tragedy. And Hal Cope was content that it should be so; he had no wish to mix with his fellow men, he had no good will to give them, he was indifferent to their sufferings and their joys.

The steamer was nearing the Tower Bridge, making her serpentine way up the river, and Hal Cope recognised familiar landmarks as he passed them by. Ahead were St. Catherine's docks—their destination—and Billingsgate, the great block of Guy's Hospital to the south, row upon row of black sombre buildings, chimneys belching smoke, flaring gas, and the steady hard brilliance of electric light, red eyes peering out of the blackness everywhere, cruel sinister eyes, the eyes of the great city.

The boat passed the Tower of London, strange place of memories, red with the blood of kings, haunted by the sobs of queens, but Hal Cope's thoughts were not with the men and women of the dead past. He was thinking of a woman, the woman who had been his wife. Mary Cope who had been done to death in London, who had starved in the midst of plenty, who had been bounded to her end by a cruel and merciless oppressor.

A groan burst from Hal Cope, as he recalled the fresh prettiness of the dead woman, and remembered how intensely she had loved him.

"Oh, God," he cried, huskily. "Oh, God, let vengeance be mine—be mine!" He moved a little to one side as he spoke, kicking the sleeping youth at his feet, and arousing Joey from a tangled dream.

The youth sprang up with a start as a mongrel cur might have sprung, ready to act on the defensive, then as his glance fell on the dark figure of his patron he addressed Hal Cope with a whine

"Ain't it cold, mister, ain't it cold, ain't the dash awful?" Joey glanced about him, then a strange look crept over his face; he appeared fascinated by the black buildings to either side of him, and the red lights, the lights of London town.

"London!" muttered the Australian larrikin. "London!" He smacked his thin loose lips as he spoke. It seemed as if this nameless cast-away had heard tell of the glories of England's city, for his voice was full of bated reverence, and he peered about him furtively.

"London," repeated Hal Cope in fierce tones, "London where the mills grind by day and by night, where the rich riot and the poor starve. London where the harlot eats and drinks her fill, and the working mother's breasts run dry. Yes, Joey—London."

A cunning look came over the stowaway's face, a peculiar glitter in his eyes.

"There's money to be made in London, though they do say," he murmured half to himself and half to his patron, "and there is pleasure to be found in London, too, everything to be found in London."

Hal Cope made no answer; he was watching the dun dusky sky. Flashes of crimson were beginning to streak across it. In a little while the dawn would break, it would be a red dawn—little doubt of that.

The cold grew intense, the bitter chill of a frosty April morning. Joey blew softly on his blue fingers as though trying to warm them, but Hal Cope welcomed the cold misery of the hour. Let his limbs freeze, what did it matter? He was a man with a frozen heart.

The dawn broke red and wounded; great rolling masses of vapour seemed to hang over London; she steamed up dusky smoke like a goddess enveloped in the mist of her own incense, a goddess of passion and sacrifice.

Hal Cope put out his strong brown hand and clutched Joey's lean arm.

"Do you know what the word 'vendetta means, Joey?" he mutteredhuarsely, "or better still, do you understand the full meaning of the word 'revenge'?"

The stowaway shook his head.

"I dunno," he muttered, "but if a chap kicks me I waits my chance to kick'im back."

"You know a little of the lesson," murmured Hal Cope approvingly, "but you'll learn more before I have done with you. Listen, there is a man in London who has wronged me beyond redemption, a man who shall suffer even as I have suffered, suffer through the loss of his nearest and his dearest, be it wife, be it child. For I swear by the God who made me that as that cur killed my wife so I will kill the creature nearest and dearest to his heart."

The stowaway blinked his grey eyes.

"Why not kill the chap himself, mister!" he suggested, then he began to blow on his blue fingers again, shivering with fear or with cold.

"Fool!" exclaimed Hal Cope, "to kill the man himself would be a poor revenge. No, let him live, live on to a broken-hearted old age."

There was silence for a spell. Joey continued to blow on his frozen fingers and Hal Cope to watch the lights of London. Suddenly he turned and addressed the stowaway.

"Have you a good memory for names? Would you forget a name if I told it you?"

"I dunno," muttered the shivering youth. "I remember faces well, but I am a bad and at names. Written words I can remember better," he went on thoughtfully, "but words spoken seem to take no hold on my mind."

Hal Cope smiled coldly to himself, then an odd idea struck him. He drew a small penknife from his pocket, opened it and drew a deep score on his brown hand. Blood spurted from the long fine scratch blood into which he dipped the end of his penknife.

"Watch the word I am going to write," he said, turning to Joey, but the stowaway was staring at him with startled eyes, there was no need for the injunction.

Hal Cope began to trace out letters on the side of the boat. There was enough light for Joey to discern the name his master was writing.

"Colonel Philip Lovatt."

He spelled the words out with slow precision, then peered up curiously into Hal Cope's face.

"So that is the name, is it mister?" he asked interrogatively. "Colonel Philip Lovatt".

"Yes, that is the name," answered Hal Cope shortly. "Do you think you are likely to forget it?"

Joey shook his head.

"No, no," he muttered, and there was a curious snarl of half-animal ferocity in his voice. "I couldn't forget that name—not when you have written it in blood. No, I could never forget that name—I'll always see it in scarlet letters."

(*To be continued.*)

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SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

THE R. F. A. BEAT THE LEICESTERS.

Yesterday the third game in connection with the Rovers' Tournament was played between the R. F. A., Kirkee, and the Leicesters. A large number were present and the field was in fine condition, there being no rain. In point of play the game was not a very good one, but was most exciting. The result was a reversal of form from the Richardson Tournament at Poona, as the R. F. A. secured a win by a decisive margin. Throughout, play was of an open nature without any real sound combination and the venue was continually changed. Many thought the first goal to have been off-side but the ball had gone off the Leicesters' left half's foot and this consequently placed all the R. F. A. forwards on side.

On this form the R. F. A. cannot have a very good chance of winning the cup, though many thought this would eventually go to the Leicesters. Their play, however, was not up to a very high standard and in fact it was too much of a bustle to be scientific.

At 5·25, punctual to the minute, the R F.A. kicked off from the Band Stand end and some very even play ensued. Neither seemed to have much control over the ball and play was of a wildish nature in mid-field.

The R. F. A. coming up on the right wing they worked the ball across, and the left wing saving it from going out gave to his inside. He sent in a low shot to the right which Henson saved finely by throwing himself at it. From this the Leicesters came up on the right and forced a corner, another following soon after during some clever heading. This also was cleared and the Artillery came up again, from a kick for hands and Manning put in a long, hard shot that just went to the right. Even play followed, Merrick twice clearing shots by Barton and Butler. The Leicesters were having the better of the game when half time arrived.

Leicesters .....Nil
R. F. A. .....Nil

The second half opened with the Leicesters coming up but they were driven back for Wheeler to be off-side just as he centred dangerously. From the kick the Leicesters were up again and a long shot by Butler was misjudged by Merrick but it went just to the right of the post. They pressed for some time till the R. F. A. came up and Manning forced a corner. This was cleared and when well up Wheeler was again found off-side. From a long kick Rea got well up but Henson got in his way as he seemed to have a cleared goal and he lobbed the ball to the left. Play for some time now was in the Artillery half till Manning put in a long run and after some finessing by Dickson he shot, Rea was after it and getting on in front of goal, found the net easily.

The Leicesters immediately got down from the kick off and both Barton and Butler tested Merrick with long shot. When the Artillery did get away Wheeler was once more pulled up for off-side and a moment later Rea was given the same when well in front of goal. At the other end a pretty centre by Thorpe was headed away by Kelly. A good bit of play by Boak saw the Artillery away again, Bailey sent them back and Fray centred [illegible] front of goal. Butler was there but headed [illegible] At once the Artillery were up again and Wheeler put in shot which Henson effected. A foul by Wale saw them up [illegible] handled, open play following and [illegible] in a long shot. A fine run and shot [illegible] cleared in the nick of time by Nor[illegible] Butler went to the right. There [illegible] very pretty bit of play but back his shot too long [illegible] quick run up by the R. F. A. sending just over, a collision Boak resulting in a cut [illegible] and a minute's rest. From [illegible] a fast run and giving in shot just inside the left [illegible]

A couple of minutes full time, with the [illegible]

R. F. A.
Leicesters

The t[illegible]

LEICESTERS
Ho[illegible]
Ba[illegible]
Da[illegible]
W[illegible]
W[illegible]
Pe[illegible]

R.
Royal
Kirkee
Bombay
Manchester
Telegraph

BOM[illegible]

Bank [illegible]

Programme for Wednesday, 11th September at 5-15 p. m. (Weather permitting).

1. Individual Tent Pegging. (a) Horses. (b) Ponies.

Members are informed that a supply of Competition Tent Pegging Spears are now available at the Gymkhana.

2. Postillion Race.—Course round the trees. Horses need not necessarily be owned by riders.

3. Counting House Stake (Ladies' Nomination.)—Gentlemen at starting post will each be given a slip of paper with a sum of money required inscribed on it. They will then ride given course, hand horses over to syces, and present the slips to their partners, who will be provided with the necessary bullion to make the payments. Each slip will require totalling in order to ascertain amount required. Gentlemen, having received payment, will sign slip legibly, mount and return over same course, bringing their slips with them. Gentlemen may assist their partners.

Rider with correct amount to win, if not last in.

4. V. C. Race.

(To ride over low jump and rescue dummy from [illegible] returning over jump carrying dummy.)

5. Affinity Race.—Lady and gentleman ride together, the former carrying a tennis racquet with ball upon it. Should the lady let the ball fall, the gentleman must dismount and replace it on the racquet, repeating this as often as necessary.

The course will be round the trees to a flag in front of shelter. Upon reaching the place the gentleman must dismount and take over from his partner the racquet and ball; these he will hand to the Judge and obtain a length of ribbon. The lady and gentleman will then return over same course holding the ribbon between them. Should either partner let the ribbon go, both will be disqualified. First pair in to win.

6. Aunt Sally Stakes (Ladies' Nomination).—Each lady to have two dolls allotted to her, which will be placed at a distance of about 10 yards from her. Gentlemen will assemble at usual starting place and ride given course to where bundles of bamboos, twelve in each bundle, are provided, and where syces will take charge of horses. They will pick up a bundle and run to their partner, who will proceed to knock down her dolls. If she does not succeed in doing so with first twelve, gentleman must return and get her another bundle, and repeat this as often as may be necessary. As soon as lady has knocked down both dolls, gentleman to mount and return to winning post. First home to win.

7. Pony Scurry.

(It will greatly assist the Judge and Handicapper if riders in the Scurries will wear colours.)

By kind permission of Col. E. M. Reed and Officers, the Band of the 113th Infantry will play during the afternoon.

Practice jumps, etc., are available on Monday and Saturday mornings.

J. HENDERSON CRAZE,
W. G. PALMER,
Hony. Secretaries.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HAND PAINTING ON COLLARS AND CUFFS.

ALTHOUGH the tailor-made of the autumn is apparently vowed to a certain simplicity during the coming season, a very charming note distinguishes a number of the new models by the introduction of hand-painted designs on collar and cuffs. The design is worked on the softest suede imaginable, introduced in tones of pearl grey, biscuit, cafe au lait, and tan, the patterns chosen—which have a special reference to the autumn season—including sprays of ripe rowan berries, the leaves of which are turning to gold and russet, as well as trails of ivy leaves, with their small dark berries, the effectiveness of these designs being still further enhanced by the trimmings of the hats which repeat the same idea. This particular fancy was illustrated in the case of a coat and skirt of ivy-green cloth, with collar and revers in the pale-st ash-grey, painted in trials of ivy leaves and berries, and which was designed to be accompanied by a green straw hat wreathed with variegated ivy, the hat representing one of the new cloche shapes with high round crown and drooping brim, to which a stretched lining of ivy-green taffetas gave an effective finishing touch. When carried out in felt these new cloches which—bon gre mal gre—will be worn throughout the autumn, are usually trimmed with long curling ostr ch feathers dyed in rich tones, and shaded in quaint imitation of the popular heather mixture tweeds.

THE VOGUE FOR NUTS.

Another fancy which seems likely to run the craze for millinerial fruit trimmings close is the vogue for nuts, and especially the common cobnut of the country hedgerow, encased in its characteristic thick pale green outer rind, great clumps of these being introduced on the new hats in company with the autumn-tinted foliage of beech and elm. Although nature probably never designed cobnuts of such giant dimensions as many of those which decorate the largest examples of headgear, in every other respect the nuts are a faithful copy of their country prototypes, and, accompanied with branches of ripe blackberries interspersed with a few unripe berries, and a sprinkling of the tiny pinkish mauve blossoms, represent a trimming which it would be more than hard to excel.

MOTHS WINGS.

Wallflower-brown is a colour which has been already promised more than the lion's share of popularity during the autumn and winter season. Naturally enough, the term covers considerably more than one gradation of colour, and is elastic enough to embrace some five or six tones, from a bright reddish bronze to the deep velvety hue which is by no means so common. "Moths wing" represents another brown shade which will carry all before it, while among the lovely purple tones which are so becoming to blonde and brunette alike and with which both dressmaker and tailor have made up their minds to work wonders of sartorial art during the season, pansy purple, and the genuine ecclesiastical violet will be first in favour.

VELVET FOR EVENING WEAR.

One point which has been decided without a single dissentient voice is the return of velvet to favour for evening wear. This is partially due to the continued popularity of the Princess style, which shows [illegible] sign of diminution as the season advances, while [illegible]st noticeable feature of these gowns will be [illegible] absence of elaborate trimmings, the [illegible]g in deep rich folds of studied simplicity, the bodices will be simply moulded [illegible]trict attention being paid to the reproduction [illegible]" ligne " and silhouette. Picture [illegible]ses, be equally in request, several [illegible]f the day making a choice of [illegible] on which to build their [illegible] to this in place of all other.

[illegible] four years of age, has [illegible] village of Koeiyasna, [illegible]her on the municipal [illegible]e of her sex.

[illegible] for admission [illegible] Palace, the [illegible]rs. The [illegible]nted to [illegible]quisite [illegible]

[illegible]t [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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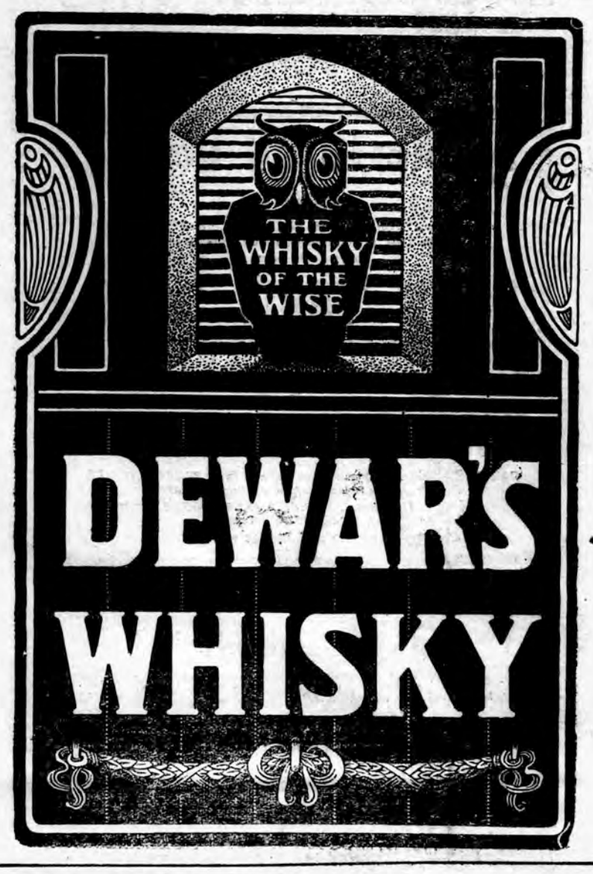

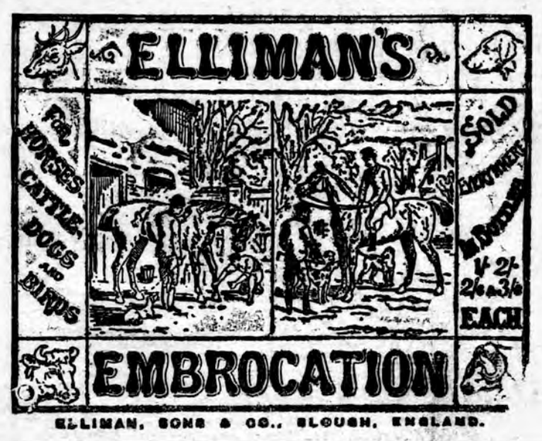

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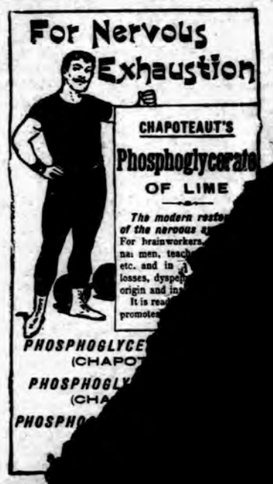

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